The New-York Times.

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LABOR.

Work of the National Convention at Philadelphia.

Platform of Principles Proposed for Adoption.

Interesting Discussion on the Woman Question.

IMPORTANT DEBATES AND PROCEEDINGS.

Report of the Committe on the Hours of Labor.

From Our Special Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869.

The National Labor Congress now assembled in this city is the third gathering of this character in the United States, the first having been held in Baltimore in 1866. The second met in New-York last year. In my dispatch of yesterday I briefly announced the opening of this body, and gave you the names of the delegates from the State of New-York. The peculiar objects of the convocation are best set forth in the address of President LUCKER, delivered yesterday, and are comprised in the following extract:

The principles of cooperation which have been so often referred to, have not taken that hold among the producers that their importance entitles them to. The great cause of the non-success of many of the so-called cooperative enterprises arise from the fact that they were spasmodic attempts, not the result of calm, deliberate, intelligent efforts. These failures do not in any way affect the principles of cooperation, for if they are properly carried out, it is one of the most powerful agents for the disenthralment of labor from the domination of capital. I earnestly hope that the action of this Congress will tend toward awakening a greater interest in its principles, and eventually lead to its establishment in all sections of our country. The recent attempts of unprincipled and interested parties to revive the infamous coolie trade, which is, essentially, a revival of the slave system, is one which demands our earnest and serious consideration. It is a question that affects all classes of society. While we do not wish to array ourselves against legitimate or voluntary emigration, it must not be forgotten that there is a vast difference in the status of the voluntary emigrant and the imported coolie. The importation of these coolies, it is acknowledged on all sides, is not for their advancement, socially or morally, but has for its only object the damnable one of cheapening American labor and to eventually force the workingmen into a condition worse than slavery. There is a law on the statute books of the country, passed in 1862, prohibiting such importation, and I earnestly recommend that immediate and effective steps be taken by this Congress to secure its enforcement. At the Baltimore Congress, in 1866, after mature deliberation, it was determined that the time had arrived that the workingmen of the United States should cut themselves free from existing party ties and predilections, and organize a grand national party, the corner stone of which should be the recognition of the rights of labor. The events of the past three years have demonstrated the wisdom of that decision. For with few exceptions, where a different policy has been pursued, it has resulted in a betrayal of trust or an ignominious failure. Nor should this be a matter of surprise, as both existing parties are now and have been manipulated exclusively in and for the benefit of capital. Oil and water will not mix, and it is the sheerest nonsense for any one to think that either of the existing parties, whose very existence depends upon the perpetuation of the system we seek to destroy, will, so long as they are the law-making power, be governed by other than selfish motives. Moreover, a movement to affiliate with either would be especially to be deplored at this time, when both the Democratic and Republican parties are rapidly disintegrating by their own corruption, and the people are demanding a change in our political affairs. And the National Labor Party, with the platform of principles adopted by this Congress, is the only one that can lead the people to a victory over both of the existing ones. The work before us is simple. We do not ask sympathy. All that we desire is justice. The aim and end of all the labor movements now convulsing the fairest portion of the civilized world, is to secure to the producer the results of his labors, or a proper exchange therefor. At present those who labor not secure to themselves our products in boundless profusion, whilst those who toil hardest cannot, in many trades, by constant work, obtain either proper or sufficient food for their families and themselves, or decent and wholesome shelter for the same in our cities; and, bad as this state of things is, it is proposed to make it still worse, and by the introduction of coolie serfs, to still further grind the faces of all the toilers of this community. A people so base that, in California, where they are known, all parties, by common consent, have, in their political platforms, condemned them as totally unworthy of being made citizens of the United States.

But how can this organized system of plunder be overthrown? We answer: It is by the establishment of the principles laid down in our platform. The villainous land system which we have condemned at Chicago stands in our way and must be removed. We must secure the crop to the hands that raise it, and abolish the tolls collected by landlords on our food, shelter and clothing, for looking on and seeing others work. We must overthrow the present iniquitous money system, and provide one consonant with the Constitution of the United States. We must establish the principle that the trafficker is the servant of the producer and not his master, and restrict by law the gains of all distributors, both of men and goods. The dignity of labor has been asserted by politicians; it is for us to proclaim and secure the dignity of the laborer, by asserting his prior right to all the productions of his toil.

It will be seen that the gathering has a political aspect, as well as one savoring of effort to effect a labor reform. From the presence of Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY, who comes here regularly delegated from the Workingwomen's Union of New-York, and of a delegate from the Woman Suffrage Convention held at Saratoga, as well as of Mr. WEST, who claims to represent a New-York organization known as the National Political association, it would seem that there is an attempt being made to mingle together very incongruous elements in this assemblage. Whether there will be a fusion of these apparently totally disconnected interests, is a matter for future decision. An attempt was made before the adjournment, last evening, to get Miss ANTHONY admitted as a delegate, but it met with serious opposition from the printer delegates in the Congress on the ground that as proprietress of the *Revolution* newspaper she had proved herself favorable to the employment of "rat" compositors, when the late printers' strike took place in New-York, and also that she favored the employment of female compositors to whom less wages are paid than to men. After some debate, (the Committee on Credentials having asked to be relieved from the further consideration of the credentials in question,) the report of the Committee rejecting the credentials was laid on the table for future action, Miss ANTHONY being meanwhile invited to a seat on the floor. There seemed to be no objection to receiving Miss ANTHONY because she belongs to the softer sex, but because she is alleged to have acted in opposition to the interests of labor. As will hereafter be seen, this question occupied the greater part of to-day's proceedings.

After the reading of the minutes of the meeting of yesterday, the President appointed the following Committees: On condolence as to the death of the late WM. H. SYLVIS, late President of the Congress; on the President's Address; on Platform; on Organization and Constitution.

Mr. CAVIS, of Tennessee, reported from the last year's Committee on the Eight-Hour law, that the law was now in force in all establishments under the control of the Federal Government where paid labor is employed, although great opposition was manifested by the United States Attorney-General and by other officers of the Government before it was put into practical effect. He left the Congress to judge the strength of this opposition when he said that it required a proclamation of the President of the United States to give force to the law—a system pursued only in case of insurrection against the Government itself.

In one navy-yard now eight and a half hours' labor is demanded of the men, contrary to the provisions of the law, fifteen minutes being occupied twice a day in calling the roll of men at work in the yard. The report went on to urge that this Convention memorialize the Congress of the United States to make good the deficiency of 20 per cent. due to those who worked two hours per day on Government works after the decision of the Attorney-General adverse to the system now in force by order of President GRANT. The report was referred to the standing Committee on Hours of Labor, hereafter to be appointed.

Mr. FLORENCE H. DAY, from the conjoint Resident and Executive Committee, presented a report, which was referred to the Committee on Platform, and ordered to be printed. The following are the chief points in the document:

We meet to-day, friends, not as a new party or organization, feeble and puerile; the few years of our existence as a party does not measure the date of our existence, nor can our number tell our strength.

We are here the solid men of our land: we meet knowing no sectional lines, no party spirit, which would make a boundary over which a great democracy may not travel with safety—men of the South, of the North, of the East, and of the West, come to-day with one common interest and one common claim. Nor do we come to lay the trophies of war upon the altar of Mars, and boast our separate claim to authority and to power. Ours is no such meeting, and we trust that no one present has in his heart a remnant of that fearful seed which allows one to say to another, "My State must have this or that favoritism, to the expense or exhaustion of a sister State or boundary." My friends, we have all seen enough of that—we come, a demand of the age—a necessity—a peace necessity. We come to represent and protect the people—to draw closer together the lines which are so steadily dividing capital and labor—to strike a well-directed blow at the anarchy which is so determinedly springing up in our land—to reduce, and simplify, and equalize taxation, to keep our money out of the hands of foreign capitalists, to compel Congress and our representatives to remain true to the one hope which gleams out of the darkness, namely, the will of the people, the law of the land; to demand proper protection for the entire country; to destroy all monopoly which holds, per force of money, control of certain important lines of transportation; to crush forever the spirit and power which blocks up and compels the great mass to pay tribute to the now exhausted vampires of the East and the Atlantic.

We do not meet to congratulate and keep in ignorance the masses; our platform and the articles therein stated are up to all their demands; under their just measure and broad positions our ranks are being filled; but these remain immutable and unchanged in all their substance and spirit. We want no toadying politicians to spread a net with promised power as bait. Of all such we say to our members beware; for he who is not with us in means, in heart, and in soul, is against us.

Our numbers are steadily increasing. There is now a large majority in the South, eager, earnest men, ready to join us, urging us to come and aid them to organize and to show them how so great a power as we possess may bless them. The great West, with all its vitality and vigor, beckons us onward and forward; naught remains but to accept the offer, and the numbers which are already knocking at our doors for admittance assure us victory. We demand a hearing and a recognition, which has been asked again a d again, and now we have only to say we can and will take it.

There are two echoes in the great gulf which divide us—on the one side we hear the nation's promise to pay, honor!—on the other we hear repudiation; and of the latter term, which seems to shock the parlor patriots, let us say no more. It is not the voice of the few who have grown desperate and reckless. It is the sober, second thought of the old men of our time, who look out into the darkness about us and know in their souls there is no hope for the generation who shall follow them—naught but our sure gliding into decay and destruction. This is not a thing to pray for nor a time to fold hands in silence, and leave to thought and hope that which action and determined power should do. We join ourselves together in one solemn compact, men and women moving a solid phalanx against their oppressors, who have made the Government their tool, and which obeys their nod and beck as a spaniel obeys his master.

Well may Mr. SUMNER ask, "Are we a nation?" (no doubt the gentleman thinks that without himself in Congress we should not be;) but there are others asking this question, and we believe it is to be answered only by the people—the people will make it a nation. We know that our united strength will enable us to extend a practical sympathy to all powers struggling in bondage, which has been so completely denied those whom they have led into said struggle; nay, friends, we have no time to idle away; the whole world turns to us this moment asking what is to be the end of republican America?

Some of your committee have traveled personally and alone, at their own expense, through the desolated cities and hamlets of the South. We have talked with men who have seen all sides of the policies offered by all, and what is their hope or their trust? Nothing has been done for them which was promised. Not a single thing which the Government declared should be has given the slightest relief from the oppression which constantly pursues them. Reduced to the last extremity, their remaining acres depart under that law of necessity which has so long crushed them into the earth.

Thank you, friends, there is no restitution! Is there nothing to fear when the Government usurps the power, and when the national finances are swayed by the selfish tyrant who moves but for his own pleasure? Is that a republic? and is it right that the people are silent? Nay, friends, all ages have produced their special power at the right time to stand against oppression!

Men have been, ere this, raised up to go forth clothed in the might which truth brings out of the gloom of despair, and we will gather together in the great cities of our great Union, and with the platform of the National Labor Union we will make a power which will take, and not ask, that power which would feign ignorance of our existence.

Signed in behalf of the President and Executive Committee.

HORACE H. DAY, J. C. C. WHALEY,
A. C. CAMERON, A. W. PHELPS,
R. TREVELLICK, W. H. CLARK,
A. T. CAVIS, HUGH CAMERON.
A. M. PUETT,

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 16, 1869.

The Treasurer presented a report, from wich it appeared that the receipts for the year were $497 and the expenditures $438 31. Referred to Committee.

Mr. MOSES W. FIELD, of Michigan, presented the following resolutions, which were referred to the Committee on Platform.

Whereas, The price of American labor is above the wages paid for labor in other countries; and

Whereas, The products of the cheaper labor of foreign countries when imported into the United States compete with the productions of American labor in our home markets, to the manifest injury of our workingmen, thereby decreasing enterprise, industrial independence, and diversity of employments, and tending to degrade our labor and force down the wages of American workingmen to the level of the ill-paid millions of Europe; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we demand such adjustment of the duties on all commodities produced by the labor of foreign countries as will adequately protect American labor, and restrain the excessive importation of commodities abroad which we have the raw material, the skill, and the ability to produce in our own country.

Resolved, That the national money known as the greenback currency is popular and satisfactory to the working millions of the country, and experience has fully demonstrated that the national credit is our best basis for a sound and reliable circulating medium.

Resolved, That the reduction of the interest on the public debt is a question of urgent necessity, and the only available and practicable plan to accomplish that end is to be found in the issue of United States notes, called "greenbacks," to pay the five-twenty bonds and all other obligations of the Government that, by the strict letter of the law, can now be paid in lawful money.

Resolved, That Congress should provide for the funding of that portion of the national debt not required for a circulating medium, by the issue of long bonds, bearing interest not exceeding 3.65 per cent., and that or United States currency notes, at the option of the holders, should be convertible or reconvertible into such bonds at par.

The resolution relative to the adjustment of the tariff for protective purposes, met with opposition from one delegate, who objected to it on the ground that it was a rehearsal of an old Whig policy, and, being calculated to pledge this Congress to that policy, was at variance with the provision of the constitution of this body, which discards and disavows connection with all old political issues. The other resolutions were not debated.

A resolution to tax every member of a trades' union throughout the country the sum of ten cents—five cents to be appropriated to the founding of a monument to the late President SYLVIS, and the other five to the support of his family, was referred to the Committee on Condolence.

Mr. WEST, of Mississippi, read a platform of principles adopted at a Labor Convention in that State, which favors the making of legal-tender notes the only currency of the nation; putting a tax upon Government bonds; is adverse to any grants of public lands except to actual settlers; advises against any encouragement of coolie labor; asks Congress and the State Legislatures so to regulate convict labor that it shall not come in competition with honest industrial pursuits; declares it to be the duty of this Labor Congress to give all adequate aid and support to workingwomen's associations; declares it to be imperatively necessary that mechanics' institutes and lyceums should be formed for the instruction of the young; strongly advocates the universal adoption of the eight-hour labor system, and closes by declaring that the workingmen of the country will support only those candidates for office whose avowed principles approximate most nearly to the requirements of this platform, until the time shall have arrived for the laboring classes to put in nomination candidates of their own.

The paper was referred to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. JESSUP, from the Committee on Credentials, reported an additional list of delegates, included in which were the following from New-York: THOMAS A. BERRMAN, Carpenters and Joiners' Union, No. 64, of Hudson; Dr. A. DUAI, of the Association of German Workingmen, New-York City; and WM. WEST, of the Political Commonwealth Association, of New-York City. This last-named gentleman is the delegate whose credentials were yesterday laid on the table, as stated in the foregoing part of this letter. The other delegates reported were mainly from Pennsylvania, Missouri, Tennessee and Illinois.

Mr. BASCOMB, of Philadelphia, read a preamble and resolutions mostly distinguishable for their denunciation of "moneyed aristocrats," and declaring for "equitable" taxation, as contra-distinguished from "equal" taxation. The paper was referred to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. WALLS, of Philadelphia, offered a resolution setting forth that the refusal to allow Miss SUSAN B. ANTHONY to act as a delegate in this Congress is not because of any objection entertained against the lady herself, but because she does not represent any *bona fide* workingwomen's organization in New-York.

Mr. PUETT, of Indiana, moved to amend this resolution by adding that Miss ANTHONY be now declared a delegate in this Convention. The gentleman urged his amendment in a lengthy speech, in which he put forth strong sentiments in favor of woman suffrage. He declared that he was once a slave owner, having been born and brought up in North Carolina; but that now he occupied a higher plane; he was willing to invite women and negroes into the field of competition; wherever he found any one who lived by honest labor he extended to such person, be he or she white, black, woman, or Chinese, the hand of fellowship. He disliked to hear women printers called "rats," merely because they might not be gifted with intellect as largely as male compositors.

Mr. WALSH, of Typographical Union No. 6 of New-York, defended the original resolution, and opposed Mr. PUETT's amendment. He went on to state that the term "rats" was not applied to the women printers because of any lack of intellect or proficiency, but because their introduction into the printing business in the manner pursued by Miss ANTHONY tended to undermine the system whereby men were paid fair prices for their labor. The phrase was a technical one in the Printers' Union, and was indicative of a willingness to work below the standard rate of wages. He discountenanced any affiliation with the woman-suffrage movement, but was willing to admit as a delegate here, any female who really was a workingwoman. He did not consider Miss ANTHONY to be such, and therefore opposed her claims to a seat as an active member of this body. He read a letter from Miss AUGUSTA LEWIS, President of the Female Typographical Society in New-York, an organization recognized by the Printers' Union as being in good standing, in which that lady declares the so-called Workingwomen's Union, represented by Miss ANTHONY, to be only an adjunct of Sorosis, and not a labor organization, and expresses a hope that Miss ANTHONY will not be admitted into the Convention.

The discussion was further continued by Mr. PUETT, of Indiana, and Mr. TREVELLICK, of Michigan, in favor of admission, and of Mr. JOHN VINCENT, of New-York Typographical Union No. 6, in opposition thereto, when, on motion, Miss ANTHONY was allowed to address the Convention in her own behalf—a protest having first been entered by a delegate from Troy.

Miss ANTHONY explained, in connection with the charges made against her of having undermined the price standard in New-York at the time of the printers' strike, that the girls whom she sent to the offices to be instructed in type setting came to her for advice. It was an emergency when these girls could obtain no employment: boss printers offered to teach them how to set type, and she advised them to learn. As to the fact that her paper, the *Revolution*, was printed in an office which did not pay standard prices, she said that was a matter over which she had no control. She employed no compositors herself, and could not dictate to the gentleman who printed her paper what wages he should pay to his workmen. If, however, gentlemen who were such sticklers for standard wages would furnish her with money, to purchase type and other printing facilities, she would show them a model office. SUSAN then gave a succinct history of the formation of the Workingwomen's Union of New-York, which she contended was just as its name represents, formed solely for the purpose of protecting women who labor for their daily bread. She denied *in toto* that the ladies of Sorosis had anything to do with sending her here as a delegate, neither did she come here with a view of advocating woman suffrage. She was sent by a unanimous vote of the Workingwomen's Protective Union, made up altogether of females who did manual labor, to speak for them and in behalf of their interests. The last Congress did itself honor in admitting a delegate from that body, and she hoped this one would follow that good example. It would not do for men to say, as Mr. WALSH did, that woman should be supported by man, when the usages of society compel her in many cases either to earn her own living by honest labor or to go to destruction morally and physically. She once read and counted the advertisements of such as wanted employment, advertised in one issue of a New-York morning paper; they were 1,300 in number, and of this number 700 were from women. How were these ever to elevate themselves and obtain homes if they were not aided by their fellow-workers?

The previous question was ordered on admitting Miss ANTHONY, when the Convention adjourned till 3 P. M., in order to allow the ayes and nays to be printed, the list being ordered to be called.

At the opening of the afternoon session, a colored delegate asked whether his colored associates would seem to act in conformity with justice should they vote against Miss ANTHONY's admission, considering the fact that, now, for the first time, they were permitted to take part in the deliberations of this Congress. Before his question could be answered, Mr. A. C. CAMERON, of Chicago, said he was instructed by Miss ANTHONY to withdraw her credentials. The Chair said that the credentials were in possession of the House, and could not be withdrawn without its permission. The vote was about to be taken, when a motion to lay the whole matter on the table was put and carried.

A motion to reconsider was subsequently put and lost. Meanwhile speeches were made pro and con in relation to woman suffrage and cognate subjects which were continually being lugged into the discussion. One of the best of these, much to the surprise of the House, was made by Mr. P. F. BROWN, a colored delegate from Philadelphia, who, when the whole question was tangled with amendments and points of order, in a very brief address gave a succinct statement of the condition of the question, and was the means of causing the question to be taken on reconsideration. The question was reopened, subsequently, and again discussed, Miss ANTHONY having created a storm by having stated that she asked for the withdrawal of her credentials merely to save the credit of the Congress. Miss WALBRIDGE, of Massachusetts, representing the women shoe-sewers, made an urgent appeal in favor of Miss ANTHONY's admission, as also did Mr. JOHNSON, a colored delegate from Philadelphia. The principal opposition to the admission of the lady seemed to come from the New-York City delegates, who were a unit in their action. (Pending the discussion Mr. P. F. BROWN, the colored delegate, was appointed Sergeant-at-Arms, and speeches were limited to ten minutes each.) The vote on the admission of Miss ANTHONY was finally taken, the yeas and nays being called, and resulted in the affirmative by a vote of 55 to 52.

Mr. CAMERON, of Kansas, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That a Special Committee of nine members of this Congress be appointed, whose duty it shall be to take into consideration the practice of the treaty-making power in pretending to sell the public domain in larger tracts to individuals or corporations, and that said Committee be instructed to inquire into the present condition of our fellow-workingmen now struggling for their homes on what is known as the Cherokee neutral lands, with privilege to report at any time during this session.

Mr. JOHN H. WALSH, of New-York, offered a resolution pledging the members not to vote for any candidate for legislative honors who will not pledge himself to work, if elected, for reforming the present Prison Labor system, so that it shall not come in competition with honest industry. Referred to the Committee on Platform.

Mr. THOMAS CUNNINGTON, of Maryland, offered a resolution appointing a committee of five to draft a memorial to Congress, asking for the strict enforcement of the law prohibiting the importation of coolies, and that the same be given to the members to obtain signatures thereto. Referred to Committee on Labor.

By Mr. STEWART, of Michigan.—A resolution declaring that the national faith and national honor should be preserved inviolate; that the public domain should be divided only among actual occupants, and be kept strictly for that purpose; that special subsidies are against the genius of our institutions, and that the franchises heretofore granted, by which our coal fields, iron, copper and other minerals, being no longer subservient to the public good, should be rescinded. Referred to Committee on Platform.

By Mr. HORACE H. DAY, of New-York—That all means of communication should be free, and the charges put at such an equal and minimum rate as to pay only actual expenses, leaving no surplus for capitalists; and that Congress be requested to take into consideration the question of becoming owners of the great highways of travel and operating them at public expense. Referred to Committee on Platform.

Mr. EDWARD M. DAVIS, of Pennsylvania, offered a document, which was referred to the Committee on Platform, setting forth the necessity of change in the monetary system of the country whereby capitalists should not be allowed to receive more than four per cent. on their capital, the balance to go into the State Treasury.

The following is the full report of the Committee on the Hours of Labor:

To the National Labor Union: The Committee on Eight-hour law respectfully reports, that the law of Congress making eight hours a day's work for all employes of the Government, has, after encountering much opposition, gone into practical effect under proclamation of the President of the United States. This result would have been induced only by extraordinary obstructions interposed by subordinates whose duty it was to carry out the will of Congress in its enactment. Their opposition, however, was encouraged by two Attorneys-General, and was only overcome by prerogative usually interposed when insurrection defies civil power, or when supreme laws are to be enforced. We can, therefore, judge of the result only by the force necessary to overcome it. We congratulate workingmen on the success of this measure of right, and ask them to be encouraged to press for further amelioration. They must not suppose opposition yet overcome; that law is revocable, and enmity will attack it in many ways. They must be united and alert for all resorts. Even now, in at least one navy-yard, by bell-ring and roll-call eight and a half hours' attendance of workmen is exacted, to make no account of the time extracted in traveling to and fro. In connection with this subject, attention is called to the fact that the Eight-hour law took effect from and after its passage, and its advantages attached at once; yet the disbursing officers of the Government withheld from the workmen twenty per cent. of their pay, and the President expressly prohibited those officers from making good this deficiency. This body should memorialize the Congress of the United States to make provision for their claims, and not compel the claimants to await the slow and expensive process of prosecuting their rights before the Departments.

Respectfully submitted. A. T. CAVIS, for Committee.

J. R. B.

Miss Anthony and the Labor Congress—Preamble and Resolution Adopted by Typographical Union No. 6.

The following preamble and resolution were adopted at a regular meeting of the New-York Typographical Union No. 6, at their meeting, held last evening at the Tenth Ward Hotel, corner of Forsyth and Broome streets:

Whereas, The President of this Union and Mr. ALEX. TROUP waited upon Miss ANTHONY in New-York, in April last, and requested her to pay the scale of prices of Typographical Union No. 6 which she agreed to do, but has not done; and

Whereas, The statements made by her, in the Labor Congress, at Philadelphia, that the independent and other offices in New-York City are not paying as high prices as the Resolution is false, and as there are female compositors who are receiving 10 per cent. higher prices than are paid in the Revolution; and

Whereas, The statement made by her in the said Labor Union that she did not know that the President of the Women's Typographical Union No. 1 was discharged from her office is false, the latter lady having had a long interview with her on the matter; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we consider it an insult to our entire organization to admit her as a delegate to the National Labor Congress.

In behalf of two thousand printers.

WILLIAM STIRK,
President New-York Typographical Union No. 6.

Terrible Runaway in Cincinnati.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Aug. 16.

A large and powerful horse, drawing a light buggy along the Montgomery road, near the junction, yesterday afternoon, became frightened at a snake that wriggled across the street in front of him, and started off at the top of his speed in a fit of runaway fright and madness. The efforts of the gentleman and lady who occupied the buggy did not amount to anything in checking the terrified and thoroughly crazed animal, and they soon found themselves whisking along at the rate of a mile in 1:50, or less, and in danger of fatal accident at every step. The horse was snorting with terror and excitement as he galloped over the road. The man and woman, white with fear, clutched at their seat and shrieked piteously. Those who witnessed the terrible sight were startled at the danger, and had no thought that but one or both would be killed. At times, wheels would strike a stone, the vehicle would balance for an instant on the wheels of one side only, and seem about to go over. Then, again, it would swing to one side, within a foot of the fence sometimes, as if destructive contact were inevitable. They had gone half a mile or more this way, when the lady, Mrs. WILLIAM ANDREWS, of Newport, broke away from her husband's grasp and jumped to the ground, breaking her left arm and collar-bone, as she went into the ditch. Mr. ANDREWS, who had lost the reins, still thought it better to hold on. In fact, he did not dare to jump, as he explained it. His fear saved him, for when the horse finally ran against the fence, wrecking himself as well as the buggy, Mr. ANDREWS escaped with only a few bruises. Altogether, it was a desperate adventure, with Death close on their track.

JOSEPH KAUFFMAN, a clerk, and LOUIS SCHNEIDER, a cook, who were arrested in Philadelphia and brought to Brooklyn yesterday morning, are charged with having broken into a room in the house of Mr. J. A. LAURENT, of Clason-avenue, and stealing therefrom dry goods of the value of $6,000, a few days ago. Officer COOMBS, of the Fiftieth Precinct, traced the accused and goods to Philadelphia, and had them brought back. The prisoners were held for examination.

WASHINGTON.

Rumored Impending Change in the Cabinet—A New Secretary of War.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 17.—A special dispatch from Des Moines to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "A report comes from the West, through a pretty straight channel, that General GRENVILLE DODGE, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, was telegraphed to by President GRANT—the dispatch overtaking him at Cheyenne—offering him a place in his Cabinet as Secretary of War, giving him two weeks to consider the matter; General RAWLINS being compelled by declining health to give up the position. General DODGE left immediately for Washington."

The Rumor Pronounced Unfounded—Secretary Rawlins' Health Improved.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—There is official authority for a denial of the Western telegram to the effect that President GRANT has invited General GRENVILLE M. DODGE, Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, to a seat in the Cabinet, *vice* Secretary RAWLINS, resigned, on account of ill health. Secretary RAWLINS, the public will be glad to learn, enjoys better health now than he has during some time past, and the country is not likely to lose his able services in the Cabinet at least for some time to come. He left this city this evening for Danbury, Conn.

Recent Revenue Seizures in New-York and Elsewhere—The Hamilton Party in Texas—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—Supervisors DUTCHER of New-York, BLOOMFIELD of Illinois, TILTON of Pennsylvania, and PERRY of South Carolina, had a long consultation with the Commissioner of Internal Revenue to-day on the subject of the recent seizures made in their respective districts, the aggregate amount of which is upward of $300,000. The steps necessary to be taken to secure the Government were decided on, and the policy which should guide the Commissioner next season in all such cases was mapped out.

THE HAMILTON PARTY IN TEXAS.

Some of the friends and supporters of Mr. HAMILTON in Texas object to the statement in these dispatches, a few evenings ago, that they are demoralized at the action of the President in reference to the so-called Conservative movement in the Southern States. They claim that there is no parallel whatever between their platform in Texas and that of the Dent faction in Mississippi; but when they are asked to define the essential points of difference between the two parties, they are not very lucid or satisfactory in their definitions.

AMALGAMATION.

The Clerk of the District Court in this city was startled to-day by the appearance of a good-looking negro and a white woman, who applied for a marriage license. It was the first case of the kind which had come before him, or which had taken place in the District, and the official was in doubt as to how he should act. He applied for instructions to Judge FISHER, who informed him that there was no law prohibiting amalgamation, and a certificate was issued.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

REVENUE MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17.—The total revenue receipts from all sources during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1869, estimating those of seventy-seven districts, were $158,000,000.

The orders for tobacco stamps received yesterday at the Revenue Office were larger in number and aggregate amount than ever before received in any one day.

Commissioner DELANO to-day made the following decision: "A person whose business it is to negotiate purchases or sales of stock is a banker within the meaning of paragraph 1, section 79, of the act of the 30th June, 1864, as amended, if he has a place of business where he receives from others the stocks whose sale he negotiates, or where money is advanced or loaned on stocks."

CUSTOMS.

The Commissioner of Customs writes to the Collector of Customs at New-York that fees collected under State and municipal laws are unconstitutional, and shall hereafter in no instance be collected. This abolishes all fees except the following imposed by the United States: A tax of thirty cents per ton annually, on vessels, to the Collector of Customs for the different ports where they belong, as well as fees for necessary papers, and United States hospital money. The following are mentioned as among the fees abolished: Harbor tonnage tax, pilot license, and Half Pilotage laws, Port Warden Fee laws, Oyster Tonnage Tax laws, State Head Money Fee laws, State Hospital Tax laws, One Per Cent. Gross Amount of Freight laws and Quarantine Fee laws. Under this ruling Georgetown, D. C., must refund $15,000, and Alexandria, Va., $60,000.

THE TEST OATH IN VIRGINIA.

A gentleman recently elected to the Virginia State Senate visited the Secretary of War to-day and states that he received satisfactory assurances that the test oath would not be required of the members elect to the Legislature.

THE RAILROAD CASE.

The counsel in the Houston and Galveston Railroad case have been in conference all day, in accordance with the understanding had yesterday; but so far without result. They hope to complete a satisfactory arrangement to-morrow.

NAVY.

Lieutenant GEORGE CONVERSE is ordered to special duty in the Bureau of Navigation. Lieutenant S. P. BAIRD is detached from the *Resaca* and awaits orders. Chief Engineer HUNT from the *Dacotah* and awaits orders.

Remarkable Speech of a Canadian Lady—Bank Directors Lectured.

At a meeting of the Commercial Bank of New-Brunswick, which was held on the 3d inst., a young lady named LADDS, of Halifax, astonished the other stockholders present by a stirring speech. It appears that she was a stockholder to the extent of $9,000. She spoke with the utmost accuracy and composure, though with much animation. She said:

"MR. PRESIDENT, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—From a sense of justice to my widowed mother, whom you have left without a home, I have been compelled to seek redress elsewhere with a view to discover how the bank was managed and why it failed. For years past, I could not ascertain the true position of the bank, which the statements of the directors represented as quite flourishing. Now that I have been robbed of my property it seems to me to be a very modest request to ask, 'Who took it?' The amount which I had at stake having been $2,300, I think my question quite a mild one.

Mr. SANCTON, the cashier, addressed a letter to the stockholders, making many charges against the management. You have taken no notice of it. Now, as you are all strangers to me, the cashier's statement is just as much to me as yours is—not that I can have any sympathy for any person connected with the disgraceful transaction, but in common sentiment with my native city of Halifax, I have more sympathy with the cashier than I have for the directors. We do not think it right that one man should be prosecuted and others quite as bad allowed to go free. I was in St. John last Autumn, and before leaving Halifax called at the bank. Mr. SANCTON treated me with every respect. I then wished to learn something more, and I called on Mr. SEELY and explained my difficult position in relation to the bank. 'I do not see why,' said the distinguished individual, 'I do not see why you cannot work for your living.' I have now a word in return for you, Mr. SEELY. As my father was neither a business man nor a professional man, and my brother a post captain in Her Majesty's navy, I do not see why either an English gentleman's daughter should work for her living, or why a man like you should live on the fragments of her property. It is well for you, Sir, that two of as noble officers as ever England had are in their graves, or you would have been taught greater courtesy ere this. I have now with all respect to state that I am advised by the very highest legal authorities that by your character you are no longer directors but trustees to wind up the affairs of the bank, and as such I will hold you responsible. I did not vote for you as directors at the last meeting because I could not do so conscientiously. I will look to the law of my country for protection, in the spirit of my departed brother, and with the God of the fatherless and stranger as my protector. I am not afraid to stand here alone, a stranger without a solitary friend, to contest my rights with such a man as you, and, before sitting down, I beg to move that Mr. SANCTON's letter be read and considered at this meeting, and I trust the stockholders, out of common politeness, will sustain my request."

Miss LADDS' speech, delivered without the slightest hesitation, was listened to with marked attention.

JAMES GEROW, Esq., seconded the motion that Mr. SANCTON's letter be read. It was put to the meeting and carried unanimously, the motion causing a considerable stampede from the room, including in the number of those who withdrew some of the directors.

THE CHASE MOVEMENT.

Address from Judge Bond and Others to the Republicans of Maryland.

You have perhaps seen several editorials in the Baltimore *American*, in which the most violent abuse has been uttered against some of the undersigned, and the most indecent personal charges made, as well as the general charge that we and others were engaged in a combination to disorganize the Republican Party and to form a political "Chase movement" in alliance with the opponents of that party.

Unjust and cruel as have been these attacks, we have left them unanswered from dislike to newspaper controversy, and from the belief that our characters and opinions were a sufficient answer with those who knew us.

On Aug. 14 and 16, however, the *American* has republished a letter of the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, in which the same charges and others are made with great detail, and are thus to be scattered broadcast through the country, where their absurdity may not be so easily seen, and by copying this and other statements sent to other journals, the *American* is renewing its former charges, and bolstering them up by what is intended to produce the effect of independent corroboration.

These charges, however, all have their origin in personal bitterness and misrepresentation here, and are pumped into correspondents to be uttered abroad and republished here, and the shape they now assume and the persistent utterance of them by the *American* makes it due to ourselves and our fellow-Republicans to give them an emphatic denial of their truth.

The statements are, on their face, absurd in most of their details, and untrue in all.

We do not intend here to argue them, but simply to say that they are false in detail and substance.

We are Republicans, supporters of the President and his Administration. The difficulties and strifes in the party here are either those on which Republicans ought, with mutual kindness, to differ, or are personal in their character.

Our purposes are in the party, not out of it. We are profoundly ignorant of any "Chase movement" here among any Republicans.

We desire a united, harmonious Republican Party in Maryland, on the basis of impartial suffrage, universal education, and the political overthrow of all opposed to these principles. We ostracise no Republican.

The difficulty is that Mr. FULTON, as chairman of the Central Committee and proprietor of the *American*, has used his place on the committee and his paper to sow discord in the party, and while clamoring for harmony, is really preventing it—his method of harmony being to ostracise and attempt to drive out of the party a large portion of it, who are as true Republicans as live.

We desire the approaching State Convention to be a real representation of all the party, and its Central Committee to be such as all Republicans can trust, and such as will treat all with justice and personal respect.

We certainly hope that the man who almost daily insults us, and wounds the feelings of our families by sending to our breakfast-tables the only Republican paper here, supported by the whole party and fed by the public and party patronage, containing the most indecent and conspicuously displayed libels on us, shall not continue as the head of that committee.

"The head and front of our offending hath in it thus much, and no more." In conclusion, we brand all these charges of our complicity in Chase movements or any movements not in true personal fidelity to the Administration and the Republican Party, as false from beginning to end; and we warn all persons and newspapers who shall, after knowledge of this specific denial, made on our personal honor and responsibility, repeat or publish these charges, that we shall hold them subject to be treated as liars and libellers, and we respectfully request the Republican country papers, whatever their opinions, who are in favor of fair play to fellow-Republicans, to copy this statement.

HUGH L. BOND,
ARCH. STIRLING, JR.,
E. Y. GOLDSBOROUGH,
ADAM E. KING,
GEO. M. RUSSUM.

The Robbery of Mr. Creswell's House.

The Elkton (Md.) *Whig* gives the particulars of the robbery of the house of Hon. Mr. CRESWELL, near that town:

The residence of Postmaster-General CRESWELL, located within half a mile of this town, was entered by a burglar on Tuesday morning last, who was discovered in the evening about 8 o'clock, and who gave the name of WILLIAM COLEMAN, of New-York. The burglar was discovered by Mr. PHILIPSON, Mr. CRESWELL's gardener, and other persons, at the time viewing the garden. The house has been closed since Mr. CRESWELL and family have been in Washington, and the burglar, coming into possession of this fact, made his arrangements to rob it. A noise was heard in the house several times during the day by persons who were about the yard, but it was supposed that it was caused by a bat. In the evening, the noise being again heard, a search of the premises was determined upon, to ascertain the cause. The house was accordingly entered, and the discovery was soon made that some person was within. The burglar was first seen by Mr. PHILIPSON in a room up stairs, who reported the fact to the searching party. He was next discovered at the head of the stairs, as if in the act of descending, and when he was threatened with a shot, he returned and made his exit by the window on the north portico. From there he attempted to reach the ground by the aid of a tree, but the limb giving way, he was precipitated to the ground, some fifteen feet. The fall appeared to have stunned him somewhat, and he was captured and delivered into the hands of the Sheriff, who happened to be passing at the time. He had on at the time of his arrest a full suit of Mr. CRESWELL's clothes, in the pockets of which were found a large number of keys, pocket-knives, a bottle of chloroform, matches, and small wax candles. A dark lantern was also found in the yard where he had fallen. On an examination of the house it was discovered that almost all the wardrobes, bureaux, chests, closets, &c., had been broken open and their contents scattered about. The wine closet had received his particular attention, and from the open bottles it was evident he had helped himself freely to champagne and other choice liquors. Further search discovered large packages of clothing belonging to Mr. CRESWELL; silk dresses, a velvet cloak, and other paraphernalia, the property of Mrs. CRESWELL; also a satchel, in which the robber had placed, ready for carrying off, wine glasses, an opera glass and some articles of small clothing. A great deal of the rich and costly furniture in the house was much injured by having the locks rudely forced and doors broken open. The silver plate and other costly table ware had been removed from the premises, which doubtless proved a great disappointment to the burglars, which was expressed in the following letter, found in the house, written on a sheet of foolscap in a scrawling hand, addressed to Mr. CRESWELL by the thief, which we give verbatim:

BILL COLEMAN, New-York burglar, spent all day in your house. Your liquors are splendid. I regret to say that it was the poorest place I ever met.

Yours truly,
WILLIAM COLEMAN.

Written when drunk off your fine liquors at 10 o'clock at night.

BILL has at present quarters in the old jail, but how long he will remain there is a matter not easily determined. He confesses his crime, and expresses regret that the furniture has been so badly injured. After being ensconced in his new quarters, he was relieved of five of Mr. CRESWELL's shirts by the Sheriff, the rascal having put them on as the most convenient mode of transporting such baggage.

THE CROPS.

Reports from Various Sections—Suffering from Drought in the South—Prospects in the West and East.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., Aug. 17.—A very slight shower fell here Sunday night. The corn is suffering greatly.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17.—No rains have fallen here during the past week, nor for some time previously. The drought is general and excessive. The corn crop is materially shortened, if not a total failure.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 16.—There was no rain here last week, but there were heavy showers last night and to-night. The corn crop is suffering very much.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Aug. 17.—The weather for the past week has been dry, excepting last night, when considerable rain fell. The corn crop in the northern part of the State is very poor; in the southern it is better; but the whole State will not average more than half a crop.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17.—We have had no rain during the past week. The weather is extremely dry, which has a very bad effect upon the corn crop. There is a general complaint throughout the State.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 16.—There was no rain here last week, but very heavy rains yesterday and to-day. The corn needed rain. The crop is late and light in some sections of the State on account of the wet weather in June.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 17.—Reports from different parts of Wisconsin show that the late rains have done much to improve the corn crop, and with a continuance of warm weather there will be a very fair yield.

Reports from Minnesota are to a similar effect, the weather being warm and very favorable for corn, although the continued rains during June and July were very injurious.

Reports from Iowa are meagre. The weather is rainy and the corn crop will fall far short of that of either Wisconsin or Minnesota.

The weather here is warm with prospects of rain.

LEWISTON, Me., Aug. 17.—Late intelligence from various counties in this State show that the potato crop has been seriously injured by drought, and that the crop will be light.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 17.—The weather has been dry for some time until the past two days, when good rains have fallen. The crops have sustained no damage.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 17.—The weather is warm and cloudy. The heavy rains of Sunday and Monday nights had a beneficial effect on the growing corn crop.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Aug. 17.—The weather the past week was dry and hot till yesterday, when a fine rain fell. A full average crop of corn is anticipated.

COLUMBUS, Ga., Aug. 17.—The weather has been excessively warm and dry for the past four weeks. The drought did but slight injury to the late corn crops. There was a good rain yesterday and a light shower to-day, which greatly benefited the late corn crops.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—The weather the past week has been dry and warm. This has had a good effect on the corn crop, which is well matured in this section.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 17.—The weather for the past week has been dry. A little rain has fallen during the last three days, which has had a good effect on the corn crop.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 17.—It has rained three days and been clear four days during the past seven. The corn crop is abundant all over the State; the rains cannot injure it.

COLUMBUS, Miss., Aug. 17.—The weather during the past week has been dry and fine; but to-day rain fell. There will be about half a crop of corn; the cotton crop promises to be a fair one.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 17.—For the past three weeks there has been but little rain, scarcely sufficient to lay the dust, and the corn crop in this vicinity is suffering very much. It is thought that the yield this year will not exceed two-thirds of that of last. There was a very fine rain to-day, but it is feared it came too late to benefit the early corn. The weather is very warm.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 17.—Information from all parts of the State leaves but little doubt the corn and cotton crops have been materially injured by the drought which has prevailed for a month past. The corn crop is almost beyond redemption.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—Rain has fallen on four occasions during the past week. The weather is quite favorable to the corn crop.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—A heavy rain fell this morning for a short time, and the indications are favorable for wet weather. Dispatches from the Schuylkill region report showers in various quarters, which it is hoped will give the city an ample supply of water.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 17.—For the past week we have had alternate showers and sunshine every day. The corn crop is most promising. No weather could be more favorable than the present. Considering the cold, wet weather of the Spring, if we have no frost within a month, the crop will be one of the largest ever harvested in Central Illinois.

SELMA, Ala., Aug. 17.—The weather for the past two weeks has been clear and dry, which caused the cotton to shed the young forms considerably. Yesterday there was a fine rain, and another this evening, which will cause the cotton to stop shedding. The weather cannot affect the corn crop, as it is already made.

MERIDIAN, Wis., Aug. 17.—The weather the past week has been dry and hot with no rain. The corn is not suffering much for rain. The crop is about made; it is hardly an average yield.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Aug. 17.—The weather the past week was rainy at night and warm during the day. This has had a beneficial effect on the corn crop, and the farmers anticipate more than an average yield.

MOBILE, Ala., Aug. 17.—The weather has been dry and very hot, and favorable for pulling fodder, until this morning, when it commenced raining, and still continues. Many planters have finished pulling. The corn crop is made. The weather has had no effect. With the exception of a few localities the crop is bad. Taking the average yield of the country tributary to Mobile there will not be enough to last through the next crop season. The cotton accounts are generally very favorable, with promise of an increased yield over last year.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 17.—The weather for the past week has been very warm and dry. The cotton is suffering from rust, and the caterpillar is reported on many plantations. The corn crop is made, and will be a very good one in this section. The first rain for ten days fell this afternoon. It promises to be a heavy one.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17.—Rain has fallen here three days during the past week, but it extended only a short distance in the country. The corn crop is generally suffering. In sections where rain has fallen, the affect is favorable. Wind south; thermometer, 86°.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—The weather is hot, with showers daily. This does not affect the corn crop, as it is made.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—The weather here is hot and dry, and no rain has fallen in this section during the past week. The early corn is cut off by the drought, but the late crop promises a fair average yield.

RICHMOND, Va., Aug. 17.—Accounts from all parts of Virginia show that the drought has shortened the corn crop by one-half.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—No rain fell last week. There were heavy rains Sunday, and showers yesterday and last night. The corn is greatly benefited, but the crop will be short.

OHIO POLITICS.

COURSE OF THE ADMINISTRATION

Nomination of Pendleton—Its Motives—Prospects of the Election—First Republican Meeting—Speech of Governor Morton.

THE TIMES, Saturday, Aug. 14, 1869.

The nomination of Mr. GEORGE H. PENDLETON for Governor of Ohio brings up more sharply than another candidate would have done some of the points involved in the future of politics. A brief glance at them may interest the readers of the TIMES. Politics in Ohio differ from politics in New-York, and even Pennsylvania. There are no internal factions in either the Republican or Democratic Parties. There is no Tammany Hall to corrupt or lead the Democratic Party. There are no such considerable divisions or differences as will endanger the Republican success from that cause. There are no great party leaders who can individually command a large body of retainers. It is the State in which, perhaps, more than any large State of the Union, there is a more uniformly diffused intelligence. It follows from these facts that a political canvass before the people of Ohio must be conducted by a fair appeal to the good sense and common interests of the people. There is very little of political trick can be played off upon them. In addition to this, party lines are very strongly drawn, and the number who can be changed from one side to the other is very small. The chief object of the canvassers is to excite and bring out their own voters. Hence, in the present canvass, success must turn on the simple question of which party can turn out the largest proportion of its voters. For it is absolutely certain that the full vote of the State will not be called out. In this race the Republicans will have decidedly the advantage; for you will bear in mind that Ohio has never given an absolute majority to the Democratic Party in a full vote. Ohio has never been, under any condition of circumstances, a Democratic State. Local elections have sometimes been carried by the Democrats, but never on a full vote. In the canvass of 1867—THURMAN against HAYES, the present Governor—the Republicans not only voted on negro suffrage, but they put negro suffrage on their very tickets, and even with that weight HAYES had 5,000 majority—small enough, but still decided. An examination of the vote shows that HAYES lost 10,000 votes in a few counties on the Ohio River and the Scioto country, more than half of whom voted straight against him. Notwithstanding this HAYES was elected, but the Democrats carried the Legislature. They carried the Legislature by the fact that six or eight really Republican counties turned round and elected Democrats. Now, the first thing you are to observe is that that thing cannot be done again. Governor HAYES will in a few counties get 10,000 votes he did not get in 1867, and he will get as many more in the scattering votes of other counties not given to him before. Now, how is Mr. PENDLETON to make up this broad margin? There is no possible way to do it, but by creating a Democratic excitement which will call out more Democrats, in proportion, than the Republicans do. Of that you can judge for yourself, my intelligent reader; but, in my opinion, it cannot be done. On the contrary, I think the loss will be the other way. My reasons will be seen by a brief review of the condition of politics in Ohio. Political intrigues are rare in Ohio, for there is very little material to make them with. The floating vote is small, because the State is mostly agricultural, and, as I said, there are few personal retainers of any men. Notwithstanding this, we hear a rumor (probably not far from the truth) that there was an intrigue in Ohio with some part of the Democratic Party by certain men in New-York in favor of certain future candidates for the Presidency, (not Mr. PENDLETON,) which the sharp friends of the latter gentleman have counteracted; first, by the nomination of ROSECRANS, and next by the nomination of PENDLETON. There is no doubt some truth in the rumor, for undoubtedly great efforts were made to defeat Judge RANNEY in the Democratic Convention. He would have been nominated beyond question but for this determined effort to defeat him by the friends of Mr. PENDLETON. Why was this made? What was the motive? I think it is plain. There is no object; the Democrats of the Central West, and especially those of Ohio, have so much at heart as the nomination and election of GEORGE H. PENDLETON to the Presidency. You may rely on that. You may rely also on their easy detection of and determined opposition to any Eastern intrigue for the nomination of any other man. Hence it was absolutely necessary to take up some man who could defeat RANNEY, and keep the party machinery in the hands of PENDLETON'S friends. ROSECRANS was to be up on account of a supposed military popularity. That plan having failed, there really was no resource but the nomination of PENDLETON. What, then, is to be the effect of this? Evidently it is to cut off all other candidates for the Presidency from any support by the Ohio Democracy; and I venture to say, of the entire Central West. It is a *coup de main* which, if successful, is destructive of all other Democratic candidates, and if unsuccessful, leaves Mr. PENDLETON just as well off as he was before. It is already successful in one important particular. It has defeated the intriguers from the shadow of hope in Ohio—for, when defeated, PENDLETON will show that this party there is united on him. Having accomplished this, there is a much more difficult task for him to perform—that is, to show what his future policy, if he has any, is to be. In a few days, probably, he will show his hand, and let us know what ideas he has on public affairs.

The topics on which the canvass in Ohio will be conducted are not difficult to foresee. Two points of local interest will come up. The first is the conduct and policy of the late Legislature. It set longer than any Legislature had ever done, undone as much of Republican legislation as it could do—appropriated more money and provided for the expenditure of more money than any Legislature. This exhibition of Democratic conduct will be handled by the Republican speakers with severity and success. Another point, though not directly at issue, will no doubt be spoken freely of. This is the Roman Catholic claim to have part of the school money, which New-York so kindly gives them. If New-York is willing to have an established church, you may rest assured Ohio is not. General ROSECRANS having declined, (and I don't believe he would go for that proposition,) this question may drop out of the canvass. It certainly will if the Democratic leaders have their way.

There is also a proposition to establish a soldiers' orphan asylum, which will be urged by the Republicans, but whether opposed by the Democrats I do not know. These are the local topics of discussion, neither of which will at all help the Democrats. Let us now turn to national measures.

It is evident to all minds that the great question of the day is the financial question. The last of the rebel States will soon be reconstructed; and whether they are reconstructed to suit the views of this or that party or faction, the question must soon pass entirely from our view. I must say, here, however, that the decision of GRANT not to allow the Republican Party to be divided by his means or that of his Administration will consolidate his strength in the West, and renew the confidence of the people in faith and justice. If our enemies succeed, let them succeed by some other means than that of a club borrowed from us. For the Administration to lend them aid is the height of moral insanity.

The first question is the financial problem; and what do we behold? Can any Administration show a fair result of successful effort than that of this Administration in restoring the national finances? Look at it, and declare the facts. Since the 11th of March the payments on the national debt have been forty-three millions of dollars! Thus, with Mr. BOUTWELL'S rigid enforcement of the Sinking Fund law, and the regular sales of gold, have restored a confidence and a stability to the Public Funds which they have not had in the last three years; and if the present laws stand unrepealed, and GRANT'S Administration be allowed to carry them out with fidelity, both the public debt and taxation will soon be greatly reduced. What will Mr. PENDLETON do about this? Will he remutilate and repropose his wild paper dream of 1867? If not, what will he propose? We shall soon see. But, in the meantime, we had the Republican demonstration at Wilmington, O., on the 12th ult., which was at once imposing and effective. Governor MORTON and Governor HAYES were both there, and made powerful speeches. The speech of MORTON was on the whole one of the best of his life, and—if truth could do it—smashed completely what remained of the poor, decayed, dying Democracy. This is not saying too much, as I will show you, by two short paragraphs. MORTON, after reviewing each particular of the Democratic resolutions, came to compare the results of each party, and says:

"To triumph over the rebellion, the Republican Party had to triumph over the Democratic Party of the North and over slavery; and it was a triple triumph. It makes the heart of the true Republican rejoice when he reflects that there is not now a slave in all our borders; and that the foul blot which so long disgraced our national escutcheon has been wiped out forever; and that this was the work of the Republican Party; and that now there is not only no slavery, but there is a uniform civil right for all—equal protection for all, and that soon there will be universal suffrage for all, equal political rights for all, and that our Republic will then realize the grand vision of perfection and greatness which presented itself to the eyes of our fathers.

And the work of the Republican Party is not ended; its mission is not finished. The work of reconstruct on is not completed, and although it is progressing well, with every assurance of the most favorable results, yet it would be absurd to turn it over to its unfinished state into the hands of its enemies, who would, at the last moment, if they had the power, destroy all that has been done, and throw the country back into the bloody chaos from which it has just escaped. There are reforms yet to be accomplished, imperfections to be removed, and improvements to be made in our grand political system, and if it proves that the Republican Party, which has so gloriously begun the work, should go on to its completion, The Republican Party has done one thing at a time, and has done it well. It has advanced step by step, and will still progress in the same way.

But what, on the other hand, has the Democratic Party to offer in contrast with all this? It presents a beggarly dish of Virginia abstractions, blood-stained and spotted with the leprosy of treason and political death—a record of opposition to all the glorious things that I have mentioned—a record of negations, the negation—I had almost said of imbecility, in which you discover not one thing that gratifies the eye, warms the heart or meets the approval of the judgment. History is full of instances where nations have been stricken with poverty of intellect and resources, and have for generations failed to produce any great or good thing, but have continued to decline until they have gone down to the point where there must be dissolution to produce regeneration.

And so it is with parties. The Democratic Party, for a score of years, has been stricken with poverty of resources, feebleness of purpose, submission to bad principles, and has been incapable of producing or proposing any great or good thing.

When the Republican Party shall have grown old, decrepit and infirm, like the Democracy, and become incapable of any vigorous policy or generous action, it will then be time enough to hunt up some new organization—certainly not the Democratic—into whose hands the power of the Government should be committed. That such is not now its condition, and that it is but in its prime, we all know, and that it is as capable of great things in the future as in the past, we believe. Whether it has yet been stricken by the palsy of corruption and imbecility, we may judge by the progress which has been made in reform during the short period which General GRANT'S Administration has been in power. The last three years of Mr. JOHNSON'S Administration were under the influence and control of the Democratic Party, and were subject to all the evils and misfortunes incident to the domination of that party. The Administration of General GRANT thus far has been a glorious success, and if in the future it shall carry out the promise which it has already given, will realize all and more than its most sanguine friends have anticipated."

This picture is just and complete. The Democratic Party is, like Belshazzar, weighed and found wanting. There can be no regeneration till there is a new life breathed into it.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

The Visitacion Ranch, California—Its Purchase by New-York Capitalists.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union, Aug. 9.

By the Central Pacific train yesterday there arrived in our city a Committee of New-York and Chicago capitalists, who are here for the purpose of inspecting the tract of land known as the Visitacion Ranch, situated just south of San Francisco. This tract having been purchased by PHILIP FALK, formerly of Chicago, and TREGLER, of San Francisco, who are negotiating for its sale to Commodore VANDERBILT and others, of New-York, the Committee chartered the Pullman car "City of New-York," and, leaving Chicago on Tuesday last, arrived here as above stated. The following are the names of the gentlemen composing the Committee: John E. Wylie, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., C. Orb. Bryant and Colonel Charles E. Deutsch, of New-York; O. F. Badger, of Chicago. There are also with the Committee L. Pike, James O. Stephens and S. Myers, of New-York; Philip Falk, of San Francisco, mother and sister, and P. H. Chandler, President of the Union Stock Yard and Transit Company, and Director of various banks and railroads in Chicago. The important character of the business to be transacted by the Committee may be judged from the fact that the land in question comprises 4,775 acres, and the price to be paid for the same—should their report be a favorable one—is $1,000,000 in gold. The party are stopping at the Golden Eagle Hotel, and will proceed to San Francisco to-day.

Shore Line Railroad—Annual Meeting at New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Aug. 17.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Shore Line Railroad Company was held at their office in Brewster building, in this city, Monday morning, S. H. SCRANTON, President, in the chair, and WM. T. BANKLEY, Secretary. After a congratulation of the work of the Company during the past year, and an allusion to the prospects for the coming year by Vice-President S. B. CHITTENDEN, and the reading of the Treasurer's report, an election for Directors for the ensuing year was held with the following result: S. B. CHITTENDEN, CHARLES C. LANDON, New-York; O. G. BUSHNELL, EDWARD INGRAHAM, New-Haven; JAMES M. TOWNSEND, East Haven; S. H. SCRANTON, Madison; A. N. RAMSDELL, New-London. At a subsequent meeting of the Directors S. H. SCRANTON was elected President and Superintendent; S. B. CHITTENDEN, Vice-President; WM. T. BANKLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.

From June 1, 1868, to May 31, 1869, the receipts of the company have been: Passengers, $221,[illegible] 26; freight, $[illegible] 61; mails, $10,001 04; express, $9,998 36; rents and interests, $4,269 46; sale of steamer Union, $6,000; total receipts, $610,181 95.

The expenditures for the same period have been: For operating the road, including labor, materials, &c., $197,964 04; renewals, damages, &c., $65,009 61; total, $262,953 65. Deducting this sum from the receipts, shows the net earnings to have been $347,228 30; from which subtract the amount paid to the stockholders in dividends, $30,471, and there is a surplus of $[illegible], to be carried over to the account of the current year.

In the account of expenditures for renewals, damages, &c., there is included $11,013 for one new locomotive; $5,000 for land adjoining the depot ground at New-London; $17,784 48 for expenses incurred on account of the bridge across the Connecticut River; in all $33,798 48.

The condition of the road exhibits a most gratifying improvement during the year just past. The rolling stock is in excellent condition. Four new passenger cars have been added, the track has been materially improved, and the most thorough scrutiny is observed in all the departments. The bridge across the Connecticut is rapidly pushed forward, and it is thought will be ready for travel by January, when the through travel by this route will necessarily be increased. Under the efficient officers just elected, the Company will, without doubt, show a gratifying progress a year hence.

TENNESSEE.

Parson Brownlow on the Election—Senator a Good Enough Republican—The Ex-President not to go to the Senate.

From the Nashville Whig, Aug. 15.

The letter of Senator BROWNLOW which appears in another column, was four days ago dispatched to the office of the Washington *Chronicle* for publication. As it has not appeared, though there has been time enough for it to reach there and return, the inference is that its publication has been declined. This inference is strengthened by the fact that Senator BROWNLOW'S letter addressed to the colored men, was forwarded to that office with a like request, which was not complied with. In view of this fact the letter appears in our columns this morning. It speaks for itself. Calm, kind and dignified, but firm as the rock itself, the letter speaks but the sentiments of all thinking, unbiased Republicans in Tennessee or elsewhere. It will carry not only the assent, but the earnest conviction of all true men North and South, Republicans and Conservatives alike. We like the tone of the letter. Its manly frankness, and its kind but fearless boldness must command not only the respect, but the esteem also, of all who read it.

SENATOR BROWNLOW.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 10, 1869.

To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:

SIR: I wish to say a few words through your journal to the Republicans of the nation, generally, and also to the President and his Cabinet, particularly, touching the late Tennessee election.

Hon. DEWITT C. SENTER is elected Governor of Tennessee by a majority ranging from 30,000 to 40,000, having carried East, Middle and West Tennessee, the three grand divisions of the State. That there were many fraudulent votes cast, I have no doubt, but the majority is quite too large to be set to the account of fraudulent votes.

I again take occasion to indorse Governor SENTER as a sound and reliable Republican, the charge of his enemies, to the contrary, notwithstanding.

The Legislature, though not Republican, is not Democratic; and therefore will not elect ANDREW JOHNSON to the Senate, but will fall back upon some such Conservative, old-line Whig, as Governor NEILL S. BROWN or BAILIE PEYTON; and, in my judgment, adopt the Fifteenth Amendment.

Messrs. STOKES and BUTLER, stung by defeat, and by loss of both their Congressional districts, which have been carried by the Senter party, it is said by their friends, will proceed at once to Washington, to have all Federal officers in Tennessee, who voted for Senator permanently removed, and STOKES Republicans appointed in their places. Thousands of as good Republicans as Tennessee affords voted for SENTER as a Republican candidate; and to-day a majority of the Republicans of Tennessee are Senter men. They have sent a committee to Washington to invoke the aid of the Administration in the contest, and they will not do so now, even for the sake of continuing their friends in office. I write in no spirit of dictation; but in that of friendly cautionary advice. We think, here, in Tennessee, that it will result much to the members of the Cabinet to send electioneering letters during the canvass, declaring their preference for STOKES; and, now, to turn Republicans out of office for daring to vote for SENTER as their choice of the two Republican candidates for Governor, will look to us, from our stand-point, to be much like bringing the patronage of the Government into conflict with "the freedom of elections." We think, here, that no competent and honest man should be removed from office because he voted for SENTER or STOKES, both being Republicans, and we will be greatly disappointed if the Republican Party of the whole nation do not take the same view of the subject. In plain English, what we ask is this: that in the removal of Senter Republicans from office, the same rules shall be applied as in the removal of Stokes Republicans or any other Republicans; i. e., that they shall only be removed for incompetency, growing out of inefficiency, unfaithfulness or dishonesty.

In conclusion, I am not by any means alone in the holding and expressing of these views; and further, in utering the additional opinion, that the Administration should make haste slowly to drive from its support a majority of the Republicans of Tennessee by pursuing the proscriptive policy which will be urged upon it by STOKES, BUTLER, and a few disappointed politicians.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

The Crops in Texas—Probable Yield of Cotton—Expected Immigration.

From the Chicago Tribune.

HOUSTON, Texas, Aug. 5, 1869.

Texas never entered upon the month of August with more flattering prospects. An abundant yield of corn, wheat, Irish potatoes, and all vegetables dependent upon early Summer rains, has already been realized. Cotton—the great staple upon which reliance for money is placed—is doing well. In the uplands, and in the southern part of the State, cotton picking has already commenced, and during the current month much of it will be brought into market. Some trustworthy parties have estimated that, in case the cotton crop is not seriously damaged by worms, the aggregate agricultural yield, including every variety of product, will net at least $30,000,000. As our farmers are now, generally, out of debt, and cannot, as in days of yore, employ their surplus capital in the purchase of negroes, there will be a large amount of unemployed money in the State, which will doubtless be employed in various works of internal improvement, as well as in erecting comfortable dwellings, and beautifying and adorning existing family residences. From a variety of sources the intelligence is derived that we are to have a heavy immigration during the ensuing Autumn and Winter.

The country was never in a better condition, cordially to receive and comfortably to sustain, such an immigration. Provisions of all kinds will be abundant and cheap. Lands can be purchased at prices merely nominal. In many parts of the country improved farms can be purchased at less than the cost of the improvements.

The spirit of internal improvement is rife throughout the State. The whole of our wide domain bids fair, soon to be permeated with railroads; cotton and woolen factories are springing into existence in various sections of the State. An increased disposition is manifested on the part of our white young men to engage in agricultural labors. Our girls are learning that they, too, were made to labor, and are disposed to help their mothers in household duties. The freed people of both sexes and all ages are improving in habits of industry. They are fast learning that freedom and idleness are not synonymous terms—that if they would live they must work! An increased degree of attention is being paid to education in all its stages. Less time is absorbed in politics, and more given to moral reconstruction. A desire is frequently expressed for Northern immigration. Such an immigration is just what Texas needs to place her in the position which her resources and advantages legitimately entitle her to occupy. Especially does she need Northern and Western farmers, with their various labor-saving machines and new and improved modes of cultivating the soil.

Metropolitan Lodge of Good Templars.

The friends of Metropolitan Lodge, Independent Order of Good Templars, assembled in large numbers at Oriental Hall, No. 208 East Twenty-seventh-street, last evening, on the occasion of the installation of new officers and the dedication of the new Lodge rooms. The ceremonies were conducted in public by special permission of the Grand Lodge. The new officers, numbering fourteen, who are elected for a quarterly term, were installed by WM. G. HOOPER, Lodge Deputy, the ceremony being a very elaborate one. The new rooms of the Lodge were subsequently dedicated by prayers, addresses, singing of odes and sprinkling of water on the floor. Other exercises followed, including recitations by GEO. H. WELLS and Mr. HOMER, of Beacon Lodge; and singing by Brothers BILCOCK and PATTERSON, and several ladies. Mr. CHARLES ABBOTT also made an address, introducing some excellent and effective remarks on the subject of temperance. At present the Lodge numbers about twenty-one members of both sexes, and is in a highly encouraging condition. The following are the names of the new officers:

W. C. T., John D. Phillips; W. V. T., Jennie Piper; W. S., Robinson Irving; W. F. S., Wm. H. Piper; W. Chaplin, Henry S. Shaw; W. Marshal, George Morgan; W. I. Guard, Kate Piper; W. O. Guard, William McKnapp; W. Assistant Secretary, ———; W. Treasurer, Jane Beatty; W. D. Marshal, ———; R. H. Support, Mary James; L. H. Support, Jane Holland; Lodge Deputy, Wm. G. Hooper.

THE WALL-STREET USURERS.

Motions to Remit the Sentence of Imprisonment Against Messrs. Sage and Watts—Affidavits Showing the Circumstances of Their Arrest—The Judge's Decision Reserved.

Unanticipated by any one except the parties immediately interested, the Wall-street usurers, SAGE and WATTS, were yesterday before the Court of Oyer and Terminer, (Judge CARDOZO presiding,) on a motion on behalf of the respective parties to have that portion of the sentence which directed their commitment in the City Prison remitted. Immediately after the opening of the Court, Mr. FRANCIS H. BANGS arose, and, on behalf of Mr. SAGE, addressed the Court as follows:

May it please the Court, in the case of RUSSELL SAGE I have an application to make to your Honor, founded upon the indictment and plea, and also upon an affidavit of Mr. SAGE, which I will read at the proper time. Before stating the application or reading the affidavit, however, I desire to call the attention of the Court to several rules of law, partly prescribed by statute and partly by judicial decisions, in reference to which the affidavit and application have been framed. By the second Revised Statutes, page 736, part 4, title 5, article 1, section 5, it is enacted as follows: "Whenever a judgment upon any conviction shall be rendered in any Court it shall be the duty of the clerk thereof to enter such judgment fully in his minutes, stating briefly the offence for which such conviction shall have been had, and, the Court shall inspect such entries and conform them to the facts. Now, (Mr. BANGS continued,) it is well settled that a Court of criminal jurisdiction may vacate or modify a judgment at the same terms at which it is pronounced, and before the Sheriff has proceeded to execute it, (see Miller *vs.* Finkle, 1 Parker's Criminal Reports, 374,) where the rule is stated in the words above used. That case states it as an old and well-understood rule. In King *vs.* Price et al. (9 East Reports, 223,) the defendants had been convicted of perjury and sentenced to imprisonment for one month and transported beyond the seas seven years. Afterward, at the same term, the Court vacated the judgment (which Lord ELLENBOROUGH observed might be done at any time within the said term) and passed a different sentence—namely, that each should pay twenty pounds and be imprisoned in Newgate six months and afterward be transported for six years. The correctness of such a practice was also recognized by the King's Bench in King *vs.* Justices of Leicestershire, (1 Maul. & Selv., 444,) and have been acted on in other cases (1 Chitty's Criminal Law, 718.) I find, upon examining the minutes of this Court for the 16th inst., an entry that in this case judgment was pronounced, and that the accused was sentenced. This entry purports to show the judgment of the Court. It is the duty of the Court to inspect that entry, and the form of the application on Mr. SAGE'S part will be determined by its correctness. Mr. SAGE instructs me to say that, as he understands the entry, it is erroneous. His understanding is that your Honor orally assigned reasons for your judgment, and then orally pronounced sentence of fine and imprisonment. So much of the proceedings reached the public through the medium of the Press, but what followed escaped attention. Mr. SAGE almost immediately, and before any entry was made upon the minutes, and before the adjournment of the Court, with the concurrence of the District-Attorney, advised your Honor that the reasons assigned for judgment embodied errors of fact in relation to himself and his conduct, and your Honor, promptly and leniently yielding to the dictates of justice, directed a suspension of judgment until this day, and gave him leave to be heard to-day. In so doing the Court pursued a practice which has been sanctioned for many years in this and other criminal Courts. But if sentence had been actually pronounced and your Honor had revoked it and pronounced a new one, or given the accused a fresh opportunity to be heard as to the penalty of his offence, you would not have been transcending your lawful power, as I have already shown; and if the sentence of imprisonment had been actually pronounced and entered and not revoked, it was still within your Honor's lawful power, without usurping the functions of any other branch of the Government, to stay execution, in order to enable the accused to move for a revocation of the sentence. That privilege would not in a proper case be refused to the meanest and most worthless member of the community, still less would it be refused to a man whose established character, large property and extended interest in this community, as well as the various honorable positions to which he has been from time to time elevated by the votes of his fellow-citizens, must assure the Court of his readiness to receive and submit to its lawful judgment. If the minutes of the Court are to be corrected, so as to show that sentence was suspended, then the affidavits I have will go in mitigation or bar of sentence. If sentence of fine and imprisonment was actually pronounced, then my application is that the sentence, so far as it prescribes imprisonment, may be revoked, and in support of either application, I have affidavits which I will read or hand up as the Court may direct, and which make a different state of facts from that supposed by your Honor to exist. They have already been submitted to the learned District-Attorney.

At the conclusion of Mr. BANGS' remarks, District-Attorney GARVIN rose and said that the invariable practice had been, if circumstances appeared in any case subsequent to the Court having pronounced sentence orally, and before the formal entry thereof, which tended to vary the nature of the sentence, the Court would entertain such a motion. On the question of practice, therefore, he had no objection to make, neither had he any to the affidavits proposed to be offered.

Mr. BANGS thereupon read to the Court the following affidavit of Mr. SAGE:

On the 14th or 15th day of July last I was informed that the Grand Jury had found an indictment against me for a violation of the statute concerning the interest of money, by which said indictment, now on the files of the Court, it appears I was charged with the single offence of taking from F. Scott unlawful interest upon a loan of $250,000 made by me to Mr. Scott, and I have never been informed of any other indictment against me. I am not a broker or money lender by profession or occupation, but am engaged in the active management of four of the largest railway transportation companies in the country, in the construction of four other large and important railroads, as trustee for various railroad companies and their creditors to the extent of more than $50,000,000, and in the purchase and improvement of real estate in the City of New-York, where I am now engaged in the construction of twelve dwelling-houses, and the said business occupations and relations occupy my whole time and attention. I was formerly in business as a merchant for twenty years and upward, and during that time received when are to me valuable proofs of the respect and esteem of those with whom I associated, in elections to public offices as an Alderman of the City of Troy, as Treasurer of the County of Rensselaer, and as Representative in Congress for two successive terms from a district which had usually elected Representatives of different political creeds from my own; and I say that, notwithstanding my experience in business and in public life, as aforesaid, I did not know until a few days before the finding of said indictment that any such facts as are therein stated constituted a criminal offence, and in the transaction with Mr. Scott I did not intend to violate any law, although I did well know that in making the said loan to Mr. Scott I put myself entirely upon his honor and generosity as to the repayment of the said sum of $250,000, and that the law would not lend me any aid in recovering any part of the same; but I was ignorant that the law would otherwise punish me for other wise risking my property. I further say, that upon being informed of the said indictment I called at the office of the counsel usually employed by me, viz., Mr. Francis H. Bangs, but learned that my said counsel had left his office to start upon a journey to a distant part of this State. I then proceeded to the office of the District-Attorney, and upon learning what I was charged with I was willing and expected to plead guilty, as I have expressed myself; but I was (as I thought, with apparently) advised not to plead guilty at that time, during the absence of my counsel; but upon further reflection, I within a very few days again presented myself at the office of the District-Attorney and at Court, unaccompanied by my counsel, and voluntarily changed my plea of "not guilty" to that of "guilty," and I did not put the people or their prosecuting officers to any expense or trouble which I knew how to avoid. I further say that the only charge which I ever pleaded guilty to was the charge set forth in said indictment, and, so far as I know, no other charges had been made against me, or if any such have been made they have not been made in my presence or brought to my knowledge, and I have had no chance to controvert, question or disprove the same, and I am not aware that any such charges have been proved. And I further say that I have not in my own person at any time been charged with any connection with any combination to look up any money, greenbacks or legal tenders, or money of any description; that I have never pleaded guilty to any such charge, and that no evidence in support of any such charge has been produced or offered against me in my presence or elsewhere to my knowledge; and that in pleading guilty I do not intend to plead guilty to any charge of having been connected with any such combination. I further say that my counsel continued absent from the City of New-York (excepting an interval of a very few days, during which time I was not able to see him) until the 10th day of August inst.; that on the 10th of August I attended Court, ready and willing to submit to the judgment of the Court on said indictment and plea, but up to the time when sentence was pronounced I was not aware that any inquiries had been made concerning me or my conduct, or that any matter on the subject of my sentence had been submitted to or considered by the presiding justice other than said indictment and plea, and I was unprepared to meet any charges tending to aggravate the sentence or alleged offence; and had not prepared any affidavits in mitigation of punishment, intending to submit to such judgment as the Court should pronounce on the indictment and plea; and my said counsel was then absent and I have had no opportunity to consult or advise with him until the 18th day of August inst. I further say that I have never in any way, directly or indirectly, been any party to, or had any interest in, or dealt knowingly with any person who had any interest in the locking up of any money, greenbacks or legal tenders, or in any other manner; and form no reason to be any communication to look up or prevent the circulation of money; that if any information to the contrary has been communicated to any member or officer of the Court, such information is wholly erroneous, and I do not know the sources from which such information proceeds, or the grounds upon which such information was founded; and my own pecuniary interests would be very largely and injuriously affected by any locking up of money. And I further say that my private and public character and position are highly valued by me, and it has already been a source of great injury to me to have unfounded charges made against me and made public throughout the country without notice to me; that so far as I know, the party named in said indictment as the borrower, has made no complaint of any hardship upon him, and he is, as I believe, a man wealthy and prosperous, who claims to be in the receipt of an extraordinary income annually from his business, and that I have repaid to the said EDWARD F. SCOTT the entire sum charged in said indictment to have been received by me for the forbearance and postponement of the day of payment of the said sum of $250,000, and I pray the benefit thereof from such repayment and return as if I had pleaded guilty, same in bar of any sentence in the said conviction.

Mr. SCRIBNER, counsel for GEORGE B. WATTS, then addressed the Court in behalf of his client, and after reviewing at length the authorities showing the Court to have the right to modify its sentence at the same term, and before the Sheriff proceeds to execute the sentence, read the following affidavit made by Mr. WATTS, in explanation of his conduct toward the officer when arrested:

George Watts, being duly sworn, says: When Captain Jourdan came to my office with the warrant of arrest herein I was engaged; but on my return a few minutes later, I courteously inquired, "Who do you wish to see?" he replied, "I have a warrant for the arrest of George Watts for usury;" I said, "My name is George Watts; if you want me here I am;" he said, "I am not under that warrant you must take the responsibility;" he said, "Then you are not George Watts?" I repeated what I had said, and he left without further remark that I recollect, and without further attempting my arrest; on the following morning of Captain Jourdan's officers came to me in the Gold Room, where I was attending to my business as a broker, and arrested me; I made no resistance whatever, and made no disrespectful or defiant remarks; the officer accompanied me to my office, and then immediately went to the Station-house, where I was detained awaiting the arrival of Captain Jourdan nearly two hours; upon his return to the Station-house I was taken to Court to give bail; when the undertaking had been prepared and executed, he Justice of the Court Special Sessions, Judge Scourdan gave to me, "Will you give me your word of honor to be here to-morrow at 10:30 and complete your bond?" I said yes, and did at the time appointed meet Captain Jourdan at the new Court-house, by whom I was then taken before Judge DOWLING, who approved the bond, and I was then released, being notified to appear to plead on the following Monday, which I did, pleading not guilty; that plea was withdrawn early on the following day, when I attended in Court for that purpose, accompanied by my counsel, and pleaded "not guilty" and "guilty;" I used no language to Captain Jourdan or any other officer intended to be threatening, offensive or defiant; I was conscious of no breach of law on my part, nor had I any knowledge or information that any charges of usury had been made against me, or that I was liable to arrest for the offence; I am informed that there is a man named George Watts, residing in the City of New-York, who has no middle letter, and whose name appears in the City Directory; my own letters have miscarried, and to prevent mistakes I have been in the habit of writing my name during several years past, G. Burghall Watts; I supposed I had a perfect right to request the officer to make certain I was the individual intended. I was politely addressed and kindly treated by Captain Jourdan and his officers on both occasions above referred to, and I certainly did not feel nor intend to exhibit to him, or to the Court or to any of its officers, any disrespect or want of courtesy. That my plea of guilty was not earlier interposed was owing to my belief and the advice of my counsel that in my transactions I had violated no statute of this State against usury, and I hereby reaffirm the statements contained in my former affidavit submitted to the Court as to the manner in which I have transacted business, and the advice I have received from Mr. A. J. Robinson, upon whom I have long been accustomed to rely as my counsel for advice in all legal matters. I annex hereto a copy of an affidavit submitted to the Court on my behalf before sentence herein was pronounced.

There was also read, in addition, the affidavit of Mr. WATTS, submitted to the Court before sentence, in which he stated the circumstances of the loan; that he made it in his capacity as broker, and was ignorant of violating any criminal statute.

District-Attorney GARVIN said that when the public prosecutor had obtained a conviction of crime, either by the verdict of a jury or confession of the party, there his duties legitimately ended. He had no opposition to make to the question of his Honor's jurisdiction in this case, and it was equally universally conceded that the nature of the sentence was also within the discretion of the Court when not in conflict with the statute.

This closed the discussion, and the Judge took the papers and reserved decision.

Funeral of Colonel Nagle.

WILLIAM JAMES NAGLE, commonly known as "Colonel" NAGLE, one of the most prominent of the Fenian leaders, was buried yesterday afternoon at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush. The funeral procession started from the house of the father of the deceased, No. 69 Madison-street, at 2 P. M., and was attended by a large number of persons, including members of the Fenian Brotherhood and of several T. A. B. Societies and the Union Prisoners' War Association. Four companies of the Legion of St. Patrick, the Knights of St. Patrick in full regalia, several members of the McClellan Legion, Colonels Warren and Costello, Generals Casey, Hillyer and Ward, and Captains Kavanagh and Hogan were also present. The funeral procession passed through East Broadway to Chatham-street, thence through Chambers-street to Broadway, and down Broadway to the South Ferry. On reaching the cemetery the funeral services were performed by Rev. Mr. WALSH. The coffin bore the following inscription: "WILLIAM JAMES NAGLE, died Aug. 15, 1869, aged 41 years."

Messrs. Wm. M. Tweed, Charles H. Pierson, Judge Quinn, and Colonels Costello, Warren, Ackerman, Cunningham and Delany acted as pall-bearers.

Injunction Against the Brooklyn Water and Sewerage Board—Constitutionality of the Board Questioned.

The Water and Sewerage Board of Brooklyn, created by the last Legislature, have been served with an injunction from the Supreme Court, restraining them from repaving Bridge-street with Belgian pavement, on the application of THOMAS LYNCH, one of the property owners on the line of the proposed improvement. The complaint assumes the Water Board to be an unconstitutional body; that the Legislature had no right to authorize them to remove a street without the consent of the property owners, and that repaving should be a City charge.

THE NEW FISH MART.

Demolition of the Old Rookeries—The New Building to be Erected by the Fishmongers' Association—Extent of the Fish Business.

For more than a quarter of a century the street in front of Fulton Market has been proverbially the most filthy and disgusting place in the City. The garbage from the market has been thrown entire season with the putrefying refuse of the fish-stands, opposite, the abominable ingredients, in the mean time, being ground under the pressure of innumerable cart-wheels and the feet of thousands of unhappy pedestrians. It is astonishing how the millions of persons who annually cross Fulton Ferry at this point, and are affected by the ever-arising stench, and infected by having the wretched compound sticking to their shoes or contaminating their clothing, have not furnished more victims to the malaria. And it should be a matter of profound astonishment and unusual wonder (but it is not) that this plague-spot has been permitted.

The "long row" of rookeries known as the "fish markets" presented what might have been mistaken for a series of gigantic piazzas, that had become so dilapidated that their genuine proprietors had abandoned them in their disgust to the quiet occupation of dealers in fish. The wooden timbers in their front called a walk, were always traps set to break a limb, while the "hog wallows" in the street, were never, even in times of severe drought, free from a liquid compound, that if once on your clothing, could only be removed by fire, while the scent would "hang round it still." For years the people engaged in the fish business have petitioned the City authorities and the Legislature to interfere and afford some relief, but all efforts even for an amelioration were in vain.

A few months ago an united effort was made to form a private organization for building a fish market, and the parties interested met with what seems to us to be an unexpected success. Legal authority was obtained to erect an available structure independent of City interference. A plan of a building was promptly decided upon by those interested, and arrangements were made to carry it into effect.

On Friday last, under the sturdy blows of some seventy stalwart men, the old fish market in a few hours was leveled to the water, for most of the old rotten timbers tumbled into the slip. Every one who witnessed the well-merited catastrophe rejoiced, except the man who has official charge of Fulton Market; he looked upon the demolition with strange forebodings; there were dim notions working into his brain, as iron wedges sometimes are inserted into some ornamental granite, that possibly Fulton Market itself, shambles and all, would at some time possibly be swept away by the besom of improvement. But down went the wreck of the old fish market, nevertheless, and as piece by piece of the old honeycombed joists splashed into the slimy water beneath, gray old rats, startled from their propriety, were seen plunging into the waves, seeking a proper protection in the holes and hollows of the wretched docks. Vermin by the bushel floated away upon the surface of the water, while the sharks and catfish, the scavengers of Fulton Market Dock, rolled up their great gray meaningless eyes with astonishment, and sank deeper into the mud, wondering what the roar above was about.

On Saturday two splendid steam pile-drivers were at work preparing the foundation of a new structure. It was refreshing to see the workmen merrily engaged in improving that old water front. What was the meaning of it? No corporation employee ever strained their muscles in such a way. There was an earnestness that was perceptible everywhere. The explanation accounted for the phenomenon. A new organization of Fulton Market fishermen, having the right to erect a building to suit their own views of usefulness and to have sole control of its revenues for ten years, has been formed. Its members expect in sixty days to put up a two-story edifice that will be one of the first convenient structures for the purpose intended ever built in New-York. It is to be 65 feet in width and 190 in length, extending in fact along the entire face of the square. The lower part is to be divided into convenient stalls for the accommodation of the several proprietors; the second story is to be arranged for store-rooms. The front is to be provided with a substantial walk, and everything will be done to make the enterprise a credit to the parties interested, and to the City. On the water front will be descending stairs for landing the cargoes from the smacks, which in number form a handsome fleet of sailing vessels. Every possible facility will be introduced for the encouragement of cleanliness. In addition to the Croton, there will also

directed had studiously absented themselves. It is understood that the parties enjoined will move for such a modification of the injunction as will allow them to kill the cattle now on hand.

THE FENIAN FUND.

Motion to Dissolve the Injunction against the Receiver.

In the suit of WILLIAM H. BAILEY vs. JOHN O'MAHONY et al., in which an injunction was issued against the receiver, restraining him from paying over any of the money held as such receiver to the defendant O'MAHONY, a motion to dissolve the injunction was made yesterday before Judge MCCUNN, of the Superior Court. The motion was based on the answer of O'MAHONY filed in the action, and which will be found as much in conflict with the generally-conceived impression of the public at the present time, as the legal argument in support of the motion is in contrast with the oft-repeated theories of the Fenian leaders in reference to the legality of their past action.

After denying ownership in the bond on the part of BAILEY, or that any of the money so held by the receiver is the proceeds of the sale of said bond, he goes on to say:

"And the said defendant for a further and separate answer to the said complaint, alleges that the plaintiff, as well as all other persons who purchased or obtained such bonds for any consideration whatever, belonged to or were members of a certain organization known as the Irish Republican Nation or Fenian Brotherhood, and such purchases were made for the sole purpose of encouraging and assisting such organization, and with the full knowledge of the purposes of said organization; also the knowledge of the terms by which the aforesaid bonds were to be paid, as well as the certainty or uncertainty of the time when the same should be paid; and such knowledge was had from the said organization upon the purchase of the bonds as aforesaid, and not from the said defendant personally; that if any representations were made concerning such bonds to any purchaser thereof, the same were by the aforesaid organization; that such bonds were issued under the especial direction and authority of the organization mentioned; and the said organization has not been abandoned, but still remains in existence and as fully as when the bonds in question were issued or purchased; and that the proceeds of said bonds have always been under the control and direction of the aforesaid organization, and by it has been used and expended for its own uses and purposes. That by the terms of the aforesaid bonds, the same were not due and payable at the time this action was brought, and that the said defendant states, on information and belief, the aforesaid organization are ready and willing to perform the conditions of the said bonds, and pay and redeem each and every of the same in six months after the acknowledgment of the independence of the Irish nation or republic, with interest from the date thereof, inclusive of six per cent. per annum, payable on the presentation of the bonds in question at the Treasury of the Irish Republic, as in such bonds cited and stated. And the said deponent further answers and says, on information and belief, that neither the bonds in question or any bonds so issued as above mentioned, had ever been presented by the plaintiff, or any owners or holders thereof, at the place where the same were made payable, either the said treasury, as by the stipulations and conditions of the same required, or to the organization aforesaid; that the payment of such bonds, or either of them, have not been demanded by the plaintiff, or any holder or owner of the same, at the place of payment, and the said defendant has received no notice of such presentation nor protest for the non-payment of the same.

The following is one of the chief points made by the counsel for O'MAHONY, (Mr. PAGE,) and on which, together with the statements in the foregoing answer, he relied for the success of his motion:

"The cause of action set forth in the complaint is predicated upon a bond or certificate of the Irish Republic, this bond or certificate is an illegal instrument, issued in violation of the laws of the United States, being issued for the purpose of raising means in the United States to set on foot, provide, or prepare, the means for a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from thence against the dominions of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, with whom the United States are now at peace, and were at peace at the time said bonds were issued, (Brightly Digest, vol. 1, page 682.) This bond or certificate cannot be received in any court in this State, or in the United States, as evidence of a debt or ownership of property."

Mr. R. S. GUERNSEY opposed the motion, basing his argument on the following points:

1. The defendant O'MAHONY is not now in a position to make this motion. He is not prejudiced in any manner by this injunction. The action is still pending in this Court relating to the claimants to this fund, and Mr. BARR was appointed a receiver *pendente lite*, and the injunction in this case only restrains BARR from paying over said moneys to any one until the determination of this action in behalf of the bondholders. The defendant does not show or claim that he now is entitled to or could draw the money out of Mr. BARR's hands if this injunction is removed. He must show that some legal or equitable right is prejudiced pecuniarily by allowing it to stand, or he cannot move to vacate it. (19 Abb., 226.) This he cannot do while the action between the claimants to this fund is pending.

2. The papers on which this motion by O'MAHONY is made are the same on which this injunction was obtained and the answer of the defendant O'MAHONY only. None of the other defendants have yet answered, and no cause is shown why they do not join in this motion, or what right he now has to make an independent motion for himself. This is necessary where a motion is made by one of several defendants. (1 Barb., 511; 1 Paige, ch. 164; 1 Clark, ch. 383.)

Proposed Excursion of Randall Island Children.

The Board of Commissioners of Charities and Correction have accepted a generous invitation tendered to the Randall Island children by Senator TWEED, to visit him at his residence in Greenwich, Conn. With this end in view, the Board has chartered a special steamer, and Commissioners BELL, BRENNAN and NICHOLSON will visit Mr. TWEED on the 21st inst. with two hundred and fifty of the children now in the institution on Randall's Island. Mr. TWEED being the President of the Americus Club, the members of that social organization have decided to receive the children, who will be attired for the occasion in new uniforms, and accompanied by their juvenile drum corps. The Americus Club will parade in full uniform with Grafulla's Seventh Regiment Band of forty-five pieces, and on the arrival of their juvenile visitors at the steamboat dock, will escort them to Mr. TWEED's residence. Dinner will there be served, and the boys will be reviewed by their host. The children will next visit the Club grounds and enjoy a collation, subsequently returning to the island on their steamer. The excursion will undoubtedly prove a success, and the occasion cannot fail to be of benefit to the children. The presence of Grafulla's Band will be a great attraction to the residents of Greenwich and vicinity.

Fire in Third-avenue and Arrest for Arson.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered in the store of WM. W. CROSSMAN & Co., No. 998 Third-avenue, which caused a loss of $1,500 to stock, which was fully insured in the Greenwich Insurance Company. CROSSMAN was arrested by the Nineteenth Precinct Police on suspicion of arson, and detained at the Fifty-ninth-street Police Station, and after an investigation by the Fire Marshal, was committed for further hearing.

Capture of Stolen Property.

At an early hour yesterday morning Officers SHAW and HARVEY, of the Harbor Police, were patroling East River, and when in Buttermilk Channel, near Wall-street Ferry, discovered a junkboat heavily laden, to which they gave chase. The occupants of the boat pulled so lustily that they outstripped pursuit, and gaining the dock, jumped ashore and escaped, abandoning their boat to the officers. It was found to contain three bags of sugar, containing four hundred pounds, which the officers took in charge as stolen property.

Coroners' Cases.

MARY SANDERS died suddenly yesterday from unknown causes, at her residence in Third-avenue, between One Hundred and Eighteenth and One Hundred and Nineteenth streets. Coroner FLYNN will hold an inquest.

Coroner FLYNN was notified yesterday to hold an inquest over the remains of CATHARINE MCDANIELS, aged 20, and a domestic at No. 185 Monroe-street. The investigation was postponed until to-day. The relatives of the deceased aver that when her employer's wife died a few weeks ago, leaving an infant, CATHARINE remained to take charge of the child. On the 3d of July her employer dragged her into his room, in basement, and outraged her person. He subsequently induced her to remain and to attend to his children, under a promise of marriage. On Saturday last this man, after several postponements, finally refused to marry his victim, a fact which preyed upon her mind to such an extent that she sought death by swallowing that frightful poison, Paris green. It remains to be seen whether these allegations are substantiated on the inquest.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR FOR WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Barnard, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar 12 M.

Nos.		Nos.	
12	Paine vs. Levy.	115	Storm et al. vs. Manahan et al.
22	Green vs. Green.	116	Steinway et al. vs. Oaks et al.
63	London vs. The Mayor.		
67	Quiclort vs. Arnaudilt.		
113	Van Gessbeck vs. Sanford.		

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—AUG. 17.

By Judge McCunn.

E. Stearns, assignee, &c., vs. Samuel Stevens; motion granted.

Same vs. Joseph F. Ely; motion granted.

E. Matilda Lang vs. William H. Lang; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted.

Emile M. Blum et al. vs. Philo S. Shelton, Jr.; motion for dissolution of partnership granted.

Albert Hammockell vs. Frank Ovendorf Adrux administrator, &c.; motion for a perpetual injunction granted.

David R. De Wolf vs. Ebenezer S. Crandall et al.; case settled and filed in office.

SUPREME COURT, BROOKLYN—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Tappen.

Sarah E. Spragg vs. Benjamin E. Spragg; $25 extra allowance of costs.

Frederick W. Flager vs. Thomas R. Perry; motion to vacate and set aside attachment denied, with $10 costs.

Andrew L. Taylor vs. Thomas R. Perry; motion to vacate order of arrest denied, with $10 costs.

Pioneer Iron Works vs. John B. Schenck; ordered that default herein be opened on payment of costs and inquest and entering of judgment, and on payment of $10 costs of motion.

Frederick J. Beam vs. Isaac Taylor; order of discontinuance without cost to either party.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

CONDEMNATION OF WHISKY, TOBACCO, &C.

The following described property was condemned yesterday on motion of Assistant District-Attorney Emerson, it having been seized for the non-payment of tax, and no claimants having appeared after the return of process:

37,000 cigars, seized at No. 177 Pearl-street.

10,500 cigars, seized at No. 175 Pearl-street.

5 barrels of whisky, seized at Nos. 88 and 90 Pearl-street.

A quantity of lager beer, raw material, machinery, &c., seized at Krauss' brewery, Spring Valley, Rockland County.

60,400 cigars, in boxes, seized at No. 30 Reade-street.

3,000 cigarettes, seized at No. 37 Nassau-street.

2,800 cigars, seized at No. 123 Pearl-street.

2,300 cigars, seized at No. 140 Water-street.

19 boxes of cigars, seized at No. 236 Cherry-street.

1 bag of cigars, seized in Whitehall-street.

1,125 cigars, seized at No. 20 Wall-street.

10,100 cigars and other property, seized at No. 79 Roosevelt-street and No. 186½ South-street.

5 barrels of snuff, seized in Water-street.

840 cigars and other property, seized at No. 26 Greenwich-street.

5 cases of smoking tobacco, seized in Cedar-street.

1,250 cigars, 5 bundles of cigarettes and 44 barrels of tobacco, seized at No. 85 Liberty-street and No. 130 Broadway.

The property will be publicly sold by the Marshal.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Commissioner Shields.

REFILLING EMPTY CIGAR BOXES.

An examination was held yesterday afternoon in the case of Lewis Frey, a cigar manufacturer, of No. 889 First-avenue, charged with refilling empty cigar boxes, contrary to law. Assistant District Attorney Purdy appeared for the Government, and Mr. E. Delafield Smith for the defendant. Some very amusing testimony was elicited during the examination. Rudolph Knopp, of No. 318 East Thirteenth-street, the complainant, gave evidence that he had been watching the defendant for some time for the purpose of detecting frauds. He accused him of having been in the practice of supplying saloon-keepers and others with cigars on which no tax had been paid. On one occasion he saw a boy have an old cigar-box refilled by the defendant, the latter taking the cigars from underneath his counter. The witness blew a lighted cigar over the counter in order to have an excuse for going behind to make observations. He found a large quantity of loose cigars on which no tax had been paid. On the cross-examination Knopp said that he was formerly a tenant in Frey's house, but that he had been dispossessed. He asserted that he watched the defendant because he believed that he was discharging the duty of a good citizen. The defence produced several persons to prove the character of the complainant for truth and veracity. One said that it was bad from the fact that he did not pay his rent. The prisoner was finally committed to await the action of the Grand Jury.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC IN REVENUE STAMPS.

Daniel Schwartz was arrested by Deputy-Marshal Smith on a charge of having manufactured cigars not properly stamped, and also of having used stamps which he had removed from old boxes. He was held for trial.

A COUNTERFEITER'S BAIL REDUCED.

An application was made to have the bail of John D. Warde, confined at Ludlow-street Jail on a charge of having a large quantity of counterfeit bank-notes in his possession, reduced from $10,000 to a smaller amount, in order to procure his release. The amount of his securities was finally fixed at $800.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

A young woman, named Mary Meade, residing in Green-street, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having passed a $10 counterfeit bill on a druggist in Prince-street. She was held for examination.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—AUG. 17.

Before Judge Cardozo.

In this Court there were two applications to admit to bail. The one being in the case of Flora Manchovitch, charged with attempting to rescue a prisoner from Blackwell's Island by means of a forged discharge in the name of Judge Dowling; the other that of Moses E. Ludington, whose case has been so long in litigation before the Courts. Both applications were postponed until Monday, the 23d inst., to which day the Court has adjourned.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The following cases were disposed of yesterday:

Patrick Burke, assault and battery; fine $10.

Michael Costello, assault and battery; City Prison thirty days and fined $10.

Daniel Fox, assault and battery; Penitentiary three months.

John Kane, assault and battery; fined $10.

John O'Donnell, assault and battery; fined $10.

Henry Oldenburg, assault and battery; fined $5.

Frances Conner, petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

John Cready, petit larceny; Catholic Reformatory.

Henry Quinwick, petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

Mary Robinson, petit larceny; Penitentiary three months.

Peter Schellenburgh, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Henry Sundmacher, petit larceny; Penitentiary two months.

Harman Kinne, petit larceny; Penitentiary four months.

Dennis Walton, petit larceny; City Prison thirty days.

POLICE COURTS.

The Tombs—Kelly, Justice.

MONEY LARCENIES.

Thomas Kenny, of No. 268 Monroe-street, caused the arrest of Wm. Scammel, yesterday, on a charge of having stolen from him the sum of $55 in money. It appears that the complainant missed the money on the 11th inst., and as the prisoner was the only one who could have had access to its place of deposit, he was accused of the theft. Scammel simplified the case very much by freely confessing his guilt, and he further stated that he had given his father $20 and purchased a watch with the remainder. Remanded for further examination.

Mena Brink, of No. 3 Pearl-street, lost from her room, on the 14th inst., the sum of $47 in cash, and, as in the former case, Elvira Byark was the only person beside herself who had access to the money, she was arrested. The Magistrate ascertaining that the prisoner had confessed to the theft and spent part of the money, he committed Elvira to stand trial at the General Sessions, in default of bail.

Jefferson Market—Ledwith Justice.

ALLEGED LARCENY.

Mary Davis, of No. 174 Wooster-street, made a complaint stating that Sarah Thompson had stolen from her two diamond rings and one plain gold ring, all of the value of $320. She stated that she laid the rings away in a washstand drawer in the presence of Sarah; that the latter was in the room fifteen minutes; that immediately after her departure the theft was discovered, and that no one else was in the room during the time. Sarah denied her guilt, but was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

A CHAIN STOLEN.

Edward Lynch, No. 329 Broome-street, as complainant, stated that on the 10th of July, while standing in front of his premises, Chas. King, a colored man, snatched his watch-chain from his vest and ran away with it. King admitted taking the chain, but said he "fired it at Lynch's head." He was committed in default of $1,000 bail for trial at the General Sessions.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—AUG. 17, 1869.

FIRST BOARD—10¼ A. M.

$15,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '62	122	300 Wells-Fargo Ex.	19¼
1,000 do.	122¼	100 U. S. Ex.	66½
5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	112¾	100 Mer. U. Ex. b c	11
10,000 do.	112⅞	400 N. Y. Cen.	209¾
30,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65	119	200 Hudson R.	[illegible]
40,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67	119⅝	200 Reading	b3 96
1,000 do.	119½	400 do.	[illegible]
1,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '68	[illegible]	50 L. Shore & M. S.	s3 [illegible]
11,000 U. S. 6s, Cur.	108	1100 do.	[illegible]
6,000 Tenn. St. 6s, n.	[illegible]	300 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do.	61	10 Panama R.	b c [illegible]
10,000 do. bet. call	61½	200 Clev. & P. R.	105½
21,000 N. C. 6s, new	50	100 do.	[illegible]
10,000 do. s. 1st	50	10 Chi. & N. W.	[illegible]
10,000 do. 3d call	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
52,000 Missouri 6s	86½	50 C., C., Chi. & I. R.	[illegible]
2,000 Jer. City W. L.	[illegible]	100 C. & N. W. Pf.	b c [illegible]
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	91½	100 Chi. & R. I. R.	115⅞
2,000 Erie 4th M.	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
4,000 do. bet. call	[illegible]	200 do.	[illegible]
14,000 Tol. & W. con. bds.	[illegible]	100 Mil. & St. P. R.	[illegible]
4,000 C. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	[illegible]	100 T., W. & W.	[illegible]
2,000 C., C. & Ind. Con. 1st M.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	[illegible]	100 do.	[illegible]
5,000 Clev. & Tol. S. F. Bds.	100	100 Chic. & Alton	[illegible]
1,000 Lake S. Div. B's	91	100 do.	[illegible]
1,000 do.	91	100 N. J. Central	[illegible]
2,000 W. U. T. '75 bds.	90	10 do.	3d call 107
2,000 do.	90½	100 Morris & Es. R.	[illegible]
5 Fourth N. Bk.	[illegible]	100 H. & St. J. R. R.	[illegible]
25 do.	103	100 do.	[illegible]
10 B'k of Comm.	112½	100 C. C. & I. Cen. R.	[illegible]
100 Pacific Mail	[illegible]	100 do.	b30 [illegible]
100 do. bet. call	[illegible]	10 Dub. & S. C.	112
10 B. & E. Assoc.	105½	200 do.	110
200 Adams Ex.	[illegible]		

SECOND BOARD—12 M. AND 2½ P. M.

$5,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C.	121⅝	$25,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C	112⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '62	119⅝	20,000 do., '65, n.	119⅛
25,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	119⅝	30,000 do.	b3 119¼
20,000 do.	119⅝	27,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.	109½
25,000 do.	119⅝	10,000 do.	109⅛
20,000 do.	119⅛	5,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '64	120¼

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$4,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	61	200 New-York Cen.	210¼
15,000 La. State 6s	72	100 do.	210¼
5,000 Ala. St. 8s	96	100 Hudson R.	185¾
1,000 M. So. S. F. Bds.	98½	100 L. S. & M. S.	s3 106½
1,000 Col., C. & Ind. C. 1st M.	82½	100 Chi. & N. W. R.	[illegible]
100 Mariposa	5	100 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	[illegible]
100 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	33	100 Chi. & R. I.	115⅞
100 do. bet. call	33	100 do.	116
100 Mariposa Pf.	13½	200 Mil. & St. P. Pf.	[illegible]
5 D. & H. Can.	132	100 do.	[illegible]
200 Pacific Mail	84½	100 Chi. & Alton	156
22 U. S. Ex.	69	100 H. & St. Jos. R.	128

NEW NATIONAL BOARD—NOON.

$25,000 Tenn. 6s, n.	61½	200 West. U. Tel.	s3 38½
100 Cumberland	b3 33½	200 Reading	96½
100 do.	33½	100 Lake S. & M. So.	106½
200 Mariposa	7	200 Ohio & Miss. R.	33
200 Adams Express	58½	100 Pacific Mail	83½
100 Am. M. U. Ex., b3	33½		

TUESDAY, Aug. 17—P. M.

There is less talk in Wall-street to-day than noticed yesterday in regard to the course of the Money Market through the Fall months; but at the same time the great operators in the Gold Room and in the Public Funds are moving with much caution, and in both departments prices are weaker than on Monday. It may be stated in regard to Gold that the decline to 133 ⅌ cent. brought forward a number of the heavy Importing firms as buyers, and there was a partial reaction late in the day to 133⅝ ⅌ cent., after sales had been made as low as 133⅛ ⅌ cent. It is not unreasonable that after the recent decline from 136⅛@137 ⅌ cent. to 133¼@132¾, the trade demand for Gold should make its appearance, as a good many of our foreign Merchants who had been confidently waiting for the lower price, and who had borrowed for their immediate wants, were content to close up at least a portion of their outstanding contracts. Beyond the influence of this feeling there is nothing in the market to prevent a second decline, as we advance into the Fall season, to 130 ⅌ cent. The Foreign Exchanges already feel the close approach of the new Cotton crop, and this, in connection with the abundance and cheap rates of Money in London and on the Continent, sufficiently accounts for the readiness of the leading Bankers to draw 60-day Bills ½@¾ ⅌ cent. below the Gold shipping point. We also remark that the Banking houses here connected with the California trade are ready either to draw on London or to sell drawn Bills on London with their own indorsement, against Grain shipments from San Francisco. The whole range of quotation 60 days on London is now 109⅜@109⅝ ⅌ cent.

A further sum of $300,000 in Gold was transferred to the New-York Treasury Office from the San Francisco Office to-day, by telegraph—making $650,000 since Saturday. By this operation the Treasury saves about one-half the usual cost of transportation, besides placing the Gold where it can be sold to the best advantage when more active sales than the present are resumed by the Department. There is said to be an idle Gold balance of $8,000,000 or $9,000,000 in the San Francisco Office. The present market stringency in the San Francisco Money market is understood to be the result, in good part, of the late superabundant Wheat harvest, and of the White Pine Silver speculations. The movement of Grain from the interior to the seaboard has employed a large amount of Money drawn from San Francisco, and in turn created an unusual supply of Bills on England.

The rates for Money in Wall-street show no variation from 6 to 7 ⅌ cent. on call to the Brokers, and the demand, for the present, is freely met within this range. Merchant paper is quite irregular, the very best of short date, 7@9 ⅌ cent.; fair single names 10@12 ⅌ cent.

To-morrow, (Wednesday,) at noon, the Treasury Office will purchase $3,000,000 United States 5-20s for the Sinking Fund. Cheaper rates will no doubt be made than for three weeks past, as the 1867 Bonds leave off this Afternoon at 119⅜@119½ ⅌ cent.

In other departments of the Stock Exchange there was an irregular market in the Railways and a comparatively steady feeling in the Southern State Bonds, though the latter were somewhat weaker than yesterday. The New-York (Vanderbilt) Roads fluctuated in Central from 210⅝ to 209½, and up again to 210¼@210½ ⅌ cent. The Westerns were, in the main, firm at the opening, but fell off about noon, and Reading was also quite unsettled from hour to hour. In Pacific Mail the tendency was stronger than yesterday. At the close the general market was quoted as follows as compared with Monday night:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States 10-40s	112¾	112⅝
United States 5-20s of 1862	122	122¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	120⅛	119½
American Gold Coin	133⅜	133⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅝	109⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	61
Virginia Bonds, old	56	55½
Missouri Bonds	87½	86½
North Carolina Bonds, new	50	50
New-York Central	210⅞	209⅝
Reading Railway	96⅛	96½
Chicago and Rock Island	116⅛	116
Northwest Common	88⅜	88⅜
Northwest Preferred	95⅜	95
Cleveland and Pittsburg	105⅝	105⅝
Pacific Mail Company	84⅝	84⅝
St. Paul Preferred	89⅝	89½
St. Paul Common	82	82
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅜	33
Hudson River	185¾	185¾
Harlem	164	163
Lake Shore	106⅛	106⅜

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States at the close of business:

6 ⅌ cent. reg., 1881	121¼	5-20 coup., n. i., 1865	119¼
6 ⅌ cent. coup., 1881	121⅝	5-20 coup., 1867	119¼
5-20 reg., 1862	120	5-20 coup., 1868	119⅛
5-20 coup., 1862	122¼	10-40 reg.	109⅛
5-20 coup., 1864	120⅛	10-40 coup.	112⅜
5-20 coup., 1865	120¼	6s Currency	108

And the following for the State Bonds:

Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1881	102	Mo. 6s, H. & St. J. is.	90
Ohio 6 ⅌ c., 1886	102	Louisiana 6s	71½
Ill. Canal bonds, '70	99	Louisiana 6s, levee bds	64½
Ill. coup. 6s, '77	99	Louisiana 8s, levee bds	84½
Ill. coup. 6s, '79	99	Connecticut 6s	[illegible]
Ill. War Loan	99	Rhode Island 6s	[illegible]
Ind. 5 ⅌ c.	[illegible]	Alabama 8s	[illegible]
Michigan 7 ⅌ c., '78	[illegible]	N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	109
Mich. 7 ⅌ c., W. L.	97	N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	109
Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	61	N. Y. Canal 7s, '70	100½
Tenn. 6s, new bonds	61	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '72	103
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	55½	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '73	103
Virginia 6s, new bds.	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '74	103
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '75	103
North Carolina 6s	[illegible]	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '77	103
North Car. 6s, n. bds.	50	N. Y. 6 ⅌ c. Canal, '78	103
South Car. 6s, n. bds.	64	N. Y. 5 ⅌ c. Canal, '76	[illegible]
Missouri 6s	86½		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

New-York	145	Hanover	108
Manhattan	145	Irving	110
Merchants'	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
Mechanics'	[illegible]	Market	[illegible]
America	[illegible]	Nassau	[illegible]
Phenix	110	Shoe and Leather	[illegible]
North River	110	Continental	[illegible]
Tradesmen's	[illegible]	Commonwealth	[illegible]
Merchants' Exch.	117	Importers' & Trad.	[illegible]
Leather Manufactu.	[illegible]	Central National	111½
Seventh Ward	[illegible]	Fourth National	[illegible]
State of New-York	[illegible]	Ninth National	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Tenth National	108½
Ocean	[illegible]	Eleventh Ward	[illegible]
American Exchange	[illegible]	Oriental	[illegible]
Chatham	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Bank of the Republic	120½	Bank. & Brokers' As.	[illegible]

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	[illegible]	Gt. West. 2d M., '93	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	[illegible]	Galena & Chi. Ex.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est.	[illegible]	Galena & Chi. 2d M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub.	[illegible]	Chi. & R. I. 1st M.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	[illegible]	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	[illegible]
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-'76	100	Morris & Essex 1st M.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 2d M., ind., '79	95½	Morris & Essex 2d M.	92
Erie 7s, 3d M., ind., '83	90	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	[illegible]
Erie 7s, 4th M., ind., '80	90	N. J. Cen. 1st M.	[illegible]
Hud. R. 7s, 1st M., '69-70	97½	N. J. Cen. 2d M.	[illegible]
H. R. 7s, 2d M. S. F., '85	102½	N. J. Cen. new bds.	95
Mich. C. 8 ⅌ ct., '69-72	120½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1st	101
Mich. C. new 1st 8s, '82	121	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2d	94
Mich. S. 7 ⅌ ct. 2d M.	[illegible]	Clev. & P. Con. S. F.	[illegible]
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ⅌ ct.	97	Clev. & Pitts. 2d M.	[illegible]
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo	90	Clev. & Pitts. 4th M.	[illegible]
Ill. Cen. 7 ⅌ ct. '75	119½	Chi. & Alt. S. F.	[illegible]
Alt. & T. H. 2d Prf.	80	Chi. & Alt. 1st M.	[illegible]
Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98	Peninsula R. R. Bds.	94
Consol'd 7 ⅌ ct. Conv.	96½	Mil. & St. P. 1st M. 8s	101
Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	107	Mil. & St. 1st M.	90½
Del., L. & W. 1st M.	[illegible]	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. 1st	[illegible]
Tol. & Wab. 2d M.	84	Chi. & Mil. 1st M.	87
Tol. & Wab. Equip. B.	[illegible]	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d M.	[illegible]
Tol., W. & W. Con. S. F.	[illegible]	Long Dock Bonds	91
Gt. West. 1st M., '88	[illegible]	Western Union Bds.	90
		Lake Shore Div. Bds.	91

UNITED STATES TREASURY, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869.

General balance yesterday		$92,883,172
Gold receipts	$380,554	
Gold payments	63,746	
Gold balance		80,322,076
Currency receipts	$300,606	
Currency payments	312,795	
Currency balance		11,482,061
General balance		92,111,545

Included in Gold receipts—Customs, $462,000.

Messrs. GEO. OPDYKE & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-street, have recently brought out the 7 ⅌ cent. Gold-bearing and Gold Interest Loan of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railway Company, backed by a local subscription to the Stock of the new enterprise of six millions of dollars, and secured by a first mortgage upon the whole property limited to $20,000 per mile. The new route is a most important one to the trade of New-York City, with and through the rich Midland Counties of the State, to the City of Oswego on Lake Ontario, and the promoters of the road promise the completion of 150 miles in October next, and the whole line in the course of the ensuing year.

The week's exports of domestic produce have been to the currency value of $4,562,503.

The Paris *Journal Officiel*, of Aug. 6 publishes the following official figures from the Bank of France:

	July 29. Francs.	Aug. 5. Francs.
Capital of the bank	182,500,000	182,500,000
Profits in addition	7,044,776	7,044,776
Reserve of the bank	22,105,750	22,105,750
Landed property	4,000,000	4,000,000
Notes in circulation	1,366,976,700	1,370,740,400
Bank notes to order	37,924,462	20,947,917
Treasury account	205,251,968	197,394,450
Current accounts	264,203,317	257,794,056
Current branch banks	40,905,009	44,768,969
Dividends payable	3,705,986	3,242,610
Discounts	1,847,486	2,239,204
Rediscounted	891,680	891,680
Sundries	9,398,037	11,141,380
Total	2,147,971,085	2,144,782,320
Cash in hand	1,199,442,747	1,209,264,984
Commercial bills overdue	159,541	873,474
Commercial not yet due	322,226,296	326,045,289
Commercial branch banks	253,252,001	250,135,016
Advances on bullion	17,308,600	18,038,600
Branch banks	6,017,800	6,036,800
French public securities	17,473,900	17,308,800
Branch banks	7,107,500	7,212,500
On railway shares, &c.	38,938,600	38,696,400
By the branch banks	30,909,650	30,532,650
On Credit Foncier	1,064,600	1,041,200
Branches	1,042,300	1,076,700
To the State	60,000,000	60,000,000
Government stock reserve	12,980,750	12,980,750
Government disposable	90,605,187	90,605,187
Rentes immobiles	100,000,000	100,000,000
Hotel and furniture	8,996,887	8,996,887
Expenses of management	632,908	715,851
Sundries	8,219,646	8,822,489
Total	2,147,971,085	2,144,782,320

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Coupon or Registered.

Free of Government Tax.

Secured by *First Mortgage* on the

NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD.

and by the additional guarantee of a paid-up capital of six millions of dollars.

Issue limited to $20,000 per mile of road actually built and in running order.

The road is in course of thorough and rapid construction; 150 miles will be completed by 1st October next, and the entire line, it is believed, by the end of the ensuing year.

The admirable selection of the route for commanding both local and through business cannot fail to make it one of the best paying railroads in the country.

These choice securities are meeting with rapid sale at par and accrued interest in currency, at which price they are still offered.

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT BONDS of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 per cent. gold interest, free of United States taxes. We recommend these bonds as a safe and profitable investment, producing nearly 10 per cent. per annum in currency, and in exchange for 5-20 bonds yielding an increase of 45 per cent. in net annual income. Present price 95 and interest. Full particulars furnished by

JAY COOKE & CO.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY LOAN.—Secured by a Land Grant of Three Millions of Acres in Kansas and Colorado, a FIRST MORTGAGE upon the proposed extension of the great Kansas Pacific Railway from Sheridan, Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, and a mortgage upon the road now in successful operation for 437 miles, and *earning more than enough to pay the interest on this new loan.* This loan runs thirty years; pays seven per cent.; Principal and Interest PAYABLE IN GOLD. There is no better investment in the market. For Maps, Pamphlets and Circulars, address DABNEY, MORGAN & Co., No. 53 Exchange-place, and M. K. JESUP & Co., No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	12	Oil Cake, pkgs.	240
Beeswax, pkgs.	11	Petroleum, Ref., bbls	2,051
Cotton, bales	298	Naphtha, bbls.	341
Copper, cakes	459	Pork, pkgs.	53
Eggs, bbls.	426	Lard, pkgs.	165
Flour, bbls.	11,685	Cut Meats, pkgs.	169
Wheat, bushels	126,159	Butter, pkgs.	1,661
Corn, bushels	8,200	Cheese, pkgs.	3,852
Rye, bushels	1,527	Tallow, pkgs.	25
Oats, bushels	40,308	Rice, pkgs.	71
Hops, bales	76	Starch, boxes	3,080
Leather, sides	13,578	Tobacco, hhds.	346
Crude Turp'ne, bbls.	100	Tobacco, bxs. & cases	92
Spts. Turp'ne, bbls.	98	Whisky, bbls.	260
Rosin, bbls.	449	Wool, bales	641

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Ibis*, for Londonderry—3,277 bbls. Flour, 7,238 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *W. Van Name*, for Marseilles—109 hhds. Bark, 475 bags Bark, 55 hhds. Tobacco, 3,077 bags Peanuts, 70 bbls. Lard, 160 boxes Logwood, 7,200 Staves.

By the brig *Romaine*, for Stettin—92,785 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots continue in demand at $7 37½@7 62 ⅌ 100 lbs. Pearls are neglected and nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand for all kinds has been quite moderate at our quotations: Men's Thick and Kip Boots at $3 50@4 75; Boys', $1 75@3; Youths', $1 35@2 50; Men's Calf Pegged, $3 25@6 50; Men's Calf Sewed, $4@6 50; Boys' Calf Pegged, $2@3 50; Youths', $2@2 75; Men's Kip Brogans, $1@1 75; Men's Split Brogans, 80c.@1 25; Boys' Kip and Split Brogans, 80c.@1 30; Youths', 65c.@1 10; Men's Split and Buff Balmorals, $1 30@2 25; Men's Calf and Buff Balmorals, $1 50@3 25; Men's Buff and Calf Congress, $1 75@2 50; Boys' C. $1 35@3; Youths', 90c.@1 50; Women's Split and Kip Boots, 90c.@1 40; Women's Split and Kip Balmorals, $1@1 50; Women's Buff and Calf Balmorals, $1 20@2 25; Ladies' Sewed Goat and Calf Boots, $1 75@2 50; Ladies' Sewed and Goat Balmorals, $2@3; Misses' Pegged, Buff, Goat and Kid, $1 10@1 75; Misses' Sewed, $1 40@2 20; Children's Sewed, 75c.@$1 25; Children's Pegged, 60c.@1 05; Ladies' City-made Gaiters, $1 75@3; Ladies' Eastern-made, $1 05@2; Misses' Eastern-made, 90c.@1 25; Children's Eastern-made, 70c.@1 10; Children's Fancy S. H. and Heel Shoes, 60c.@1 ⅌ pair.

BRICKS—Have been in good request, including Common Hard at $8@9, Croton at $12@15, and Philadelphia Front at $40@45 ⅌ thousand.

CEMENT—Continues in request, including Rosendale at $2 ⅌ bbl.

COAL—Anthracite is declining on a limited trade for the season. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have made a further reduction of 50c. ⅌ ton in the yard prices of the Scranton Coal, which is now retailed at $8 for Nut, and $8 50 for Stove and other sizes, ⅌ ton, or $1 50 ⅌ ton lower than about a week ago. Foreign is dull and nominal, on a very scant offering.

COFFEE—The demand for Rio has been less active to-day, but prices have not varied essentially. Sales 3,751 bags, by the *Merrimac*, on private terms. There have been no receipts of Rio reported this week. The week's sales of Rio have been 20,100 bags, including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, by the *Gerren*, 1,530 bags; *Margaret Powrie*, 4,800 bags; *Wavelet*, 1,756 bags; *Bertha*, 1,870 bags; *Merrimac*, 1,000 bags; *South America*, 1,112 bags; *Julia*, 3,632 bags; *Sir Robert McClure*, (resale,) 2,500 bags; *Europa*, 4,000 bags; *Nyberg*, 4,441 bags; and by the *Goodsoin*, 1,600 bags. The stock of Rio in first hands this morning was 102,801 bags here, and 149,985 bags at all the distributing ports. The cargo prices of Rio are quoted thus: Ordinary cargoes, 8½c.@9c.; Fair cargoes, 9½c.@10c.; Good cargoes, 10½c.@11¼c.; Prime cargoes, 11½c.@12c., gold, ⅌ lb., in bond, 45 and 60 days' credit. Other kinds have been inactive at former figures. We quote: Java at 21c.@23c.; Maracaibo, 16½c.@18c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 8½c.@12½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19½c.; Jamaica, 15c.@18c.; Singapore, 20c.@22½c.; Costa Rica, 14½c.@18c.; Manila, 16c.@18c.; Mexican, 16c.@18c.; Curacoa, 15c.@17c.; Angostura, 14½c.@18c.; Savanilla, 14½c.@18c., gold, ⅌ lb.

Stock of Rio in Importers' Hands.

	Bags.		Bags.
New-Orleans	12,500	Boston	2,500
Mobile	2,000	New-York	102,801
Baltimore	30,000		
Grand total			149,985

COTTON—Has been decidedly more active and quoted a fraction higher. The demand has been quite general. Sales have been reported here of 2,651 bales, including 1,579 bales to spinners, 350 bales to shippers, and 625 bales to speculators. Also, for forward delivery, 3,150 bales, including 100 bales, averaging Low Middling, for August delivery, at 32½c.; 100 bales do., September, at 30c.; 150 bales do., October, at 28¼c.@29¾c.; 100 bales do., November, at 28½c.; 300 bales do., December, part at 27¾c.; 1,250 bales do., January, at 28¾c.@27c., chiefly, to-day, at 27c.; and last evening, 1,000 bales do., November and December delivery, free on board at New-Orleans and Savannah, on private terms. The market closes strong and buoyant, on an unusually light available supply. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZERREGA are quoting as follows, in their letters for to-morrow's steamer, the

Closing Prices of Cotton:

	Upland.	Mobile.	N. Orl'ns.	Texas.
Ordinary	28¾	28¾	29	29¼
Good Ordinary	30¾	30¾	31	31¼
Low Middling	32¾	32¾	33	33¼
Middling	33¾	34	34¼	34½
Good Middling	36	36	37	37

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	1,198
Receipts last week	1,816
Receipts preceding week	2,262
Receipts since Jan. 1	362,082
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1868	576,591
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1869	577,686
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1868	682,314
Export clearances since our last	—
Exports since Jan. 1	176,081
Exports since Sept. 1, 1868	262,828
Exports year ending Jan. 1, 1869	228,587
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	375,351
Estimated stock on hand here	15,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	2,208,880
Receipts same time preceding year	2,247,000
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States, from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1867	4,062,988
Exports from all the ports from Sept. 1, 1868, to latest dates	1,425,000
Exports same time last year	1,641,000
Exports from all the ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,553,767
Estimated stock at the shipping ports, latest dates	28,500
Estimated stock same time last year	66,000
Estimated stock on hand at all ports, Aug. 31, 1868	28,130
Estimated stock same time in 1867	80,296
Crop of 1867-8	2,430,893
Crop of 1866-7	1,951,988

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been very little call for State and Western Flour since our last, though the offerings have been more liberal, and prices have been quoted off 10c.@15c. ⅌ lb. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,800 bbls., including inferior to choice Superfine State and Western at $6@6 65; very inferior to good Extra State at $7@7 25; good to choice genuine Spring Wheat Extra State at $7 35@7 75; and poor to good shipping brands of round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 75@7 15, ⅌ bbl. Included in the sales were 2,800 bbls. Extras, for export, at $7 20@7 30 for State, ⅌ bbl. We quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 00@6 65
Extra State	7 00@ 7 75
Extra Illinois, Indiana, &c.	6 70@ 9 15
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, shipping brands	6 75@ 7 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 20@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	7 80@ 9 25
Common to Fancy to Extra Missouri	7 00@11 75

Southern Flour is in less demand at drooping rates; sales have been reported since our last of 1,150 bbls. at $6 40@7 25 for very poor to fair ordinary, and $7 50@12 for fair ordinary to very superior Extra, ⅌ bbl. California Flour continues quiet at $6 60@8 50 for Extras, ⅌ 196 lbs.; sales 200 bbls. and sacks. Rye Flour is in less demand at $4 50@6 75 for very inferior to very choice, ⅌ bbl.; sales 300 bbls. Cornmeal is quite dull at $5 60@6 for Western, $6 15@6 25 for Brandywine, ⅌ bbl.; sales 170 bbls.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in comparatively limited demand for shipment as well as home use, and prices have been quoted decidedly lower, influenced by the less favorable market advices from Liverpool, the firmness in ocean freights, and the depression in Gold and Foreign Exchange. The market closes quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 104,000 bushels, part to arrive, including White Western at $1 75@1 80; New Red and Amber do. at $1 60@1 75; Old Red and Amber do. at $1 60@1 75, the latter rate for a small lot of Choice Michigan; No. 1 Spring, in yet lots, at $1 60@1 75½; No. 2 Spring, unsound to prime, at $1 50@1 62, chiefly at $1 58@$1 60 for Fair; new crop White State at $1 80; Amber State at $1 65@1 72, chiefly at $1 70; White Southern at $1 75@1 85; Red and Amber do. at $1 73½@1 80, and White California at $1 75 for Common ⅌ bushel. Corn has been in very light supply and in pretty fair request at buoyant rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 44,000 bushels at 85c.@$1 15 for damaged New Mixed Western; $1 19@1 21 for poor to very choice Mixed Western, the latter rate by rail; $1 19@1 21 for White; $1 22@1 23 for Yellow Western ⅌ bushel. Of Rye further small sales were made at $1 20@1 23 ⅌ bushel; market quiet but strong. Barley and Malt remain as last noticed. Oats have been in liberal supply and less active demand at declining prices. Sales have been reported of 49,000 bushels at 68c.@72c. for Old Western, and 65c.@71c. for new crop Southern, Jersey and Western ⅌ bushel. The export clearances hence were 3,277 bags and 7,238 bushels Wheat for Londonderry. The movements in Breadstuffs during the past fortnight, Messrs. EDWARD HILL & Co., in their circular of this date, review thus:

"The market for Flour, although somewhat irregular, has, during the fortnight past, been strong at advancing prices. The common and medium grades of Western and Extra State have been taken quite freely for export. The advance in freights, decline in gold and less satisfactory European advices, caused an abatement in the demand. Yesterday the market was quiet. For Family grades there is the usual home demand at slightly improved rates. California brands sell slowly—the stock is almost exhausted. Spring Wheat has been taken for export at higher prices, the transactions have been restricted by light supply of sound and scarcity of freight room. In Winter a good business was done; its superior quality causes it to meet ready sale at better but irregular prices, influenced by English news, want of tonnage and decline in gold; at the close a slight advance was asked for most grades. California has advanced 5c.@10c. during the fortnight, considerable has been taken for export. In Indian Corn the demand has been fair for home use. The arrivals are not large, and quality poor. At the close the market was better, but not active. Oats are in light demand, prices lower and unsettled. For Rye there is but little trade. The export clearances from this port, for the fortnight past, consisted of: To Great Britain and Ireland, 34,564 bbls. Flour, 808,889 bushels Wheat, 8,244 bushels Corn; to the Continent, 7,305 bbls. Flour, 38,118 bushels Wheat, 4,497 bushels Rye; to South America, 10,362 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, 2,158 bushels Corn, 325 bushels Peas; to all other ports, 27,826 bbls. Flour, 124 bbls. Rye Flour, 2,436 bbls. Cornmeal, 6,668 bushels Corn, 3,097 bushels Peas, 200 bushels Oats—making a total to all ports of 78,159 bbls. Flour, 124 bbls. Rye Flour, 2,436 bbls. Cornmeal, 859,002 bushels Wheat, 12,070 bushels Corn, 4,479 bushels Rye, 3,382 bushels Peas and 200 bushels Oats.

Export of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland from Sept. 1, 1868.

From	To date.	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
New-York	Aug. 13, 1869	564,379	11,752,968	3,308,386
New-Orleans	Aug. 6, 1869	30,248	149,422	313,974
Philadelphia	Aug. 6, 1869	9,651	45,192	87,103
Baltimore	Aug. 6, 1869	16,365	20,949	416,349
Boston	Aug. 13, 1869	1,724	......	......
California	July 28, 1869	10,196	4,362,594	......
Other Ports	Aug. 6, 1869	21,211	75,614	78,207
Total		654,989	16,358,085	4,179,080
To about the same period, 1868		228,856	12,085,918	5,046,463
To about the same period, 1867		171,540	5,452,375	9,680,300

To the Continent.

	Bbls. Flour.	Bush. Rye.	Bush. Wheat.	Bush. Corn.
From New-York, to Aug. 13, 1869	28,873	170,022	203,144	28,013
From other Ports, to Aug. 13, 1869	7,136	......	34,497	57,185
Total	36,009	170,022	236,641	85,198
To about the same period, 1868	75,775	504,519	889,197	72,104
To about the same period, 1867	3,155	100,026	74,497	19,390

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Bags have been in very limited request and nominal in price, at from 16½c.@17½c. each. Bagging has been in good demand, and sales of about 1,000 bales have been reported since our last, here and at Boston, at 23c.@25c., mostly at 23½c. ⅌ yard. The stock in importers' and speculators' hands here is estimated 9,800 bales Bags, and 3,300 bales Bagging, here; and 5,450 bales Bags, and 12,250 bales Bagging, at Boston.

HAY—The inquiry for New Bale Hay has been fair for local use at from 80c.@90c. ⅌ 100 lbs. Old is inactive at 60c. for shipping and 80c.@1 20 for Poor to Choice, for local use, ⅌ 100 lbs. Straw is in better supply and less request at 80c.@1 10 for Short and Long, ⅌ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been a good inquiry for Manila here and at Boston, and the aggregate of the sales of the past week or ten days is in excess of 12,600 bales, part to arrive, at firmer prices, closing buoyantly with 12½c., gold, bid here, and 12¾c.@13c., gold, asked, ⅌ lb. Jute has been in some request within a range of from 3¾c.@4¾c., gold, ⅌ lb. Stock here, as reported by Messrs. CABOT, BOWLES & CO., 12,300 bales; at Boston, 9,300 bales. Of Jute Butts there have been sales of 250 bales at 3⅛c., currency, ⅌ lb. Stock here, 2,000 bales; at Boston, 5,400 bales. Other kinds have been very dull. We quote: American at $260@315 for undressed, and $270@315 for dressed, ⅌ ton; Jute at 3¾c.@4¾c., gold, ⅌ lb.; Manila, 12½c.@13c., gold; Sisal, 8½c.@9¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.

HIDES—Have been in moderate request at uniform prices.

HOPS—There has been but little call for any description, though buyers have had any existing advantage. We quote: American at 7c.@21c. for New, and 2c.@8c. for Old, ⅌ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 7c.@21c.; Eastern, 6c.@8c.; Wisconsin, 6c.@9c.; Michigan, 6c.@8c.; Yearlings, all grades, 2c.@8c., ⅌ lb. The receipts were 76 bales; export clearances, none.

LATHS—Eastern have been in demand and quoted steady at $2 70@2 75 ⅌ thousand.

LEATHER—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for all kinds, including Oak slaughter and Salted, Good Light, 39c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Middle, 39c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Heavy, 40c.@42c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Light Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, Middle Cropped, Good, 42c.@45c.; Oak slaughter and Salted, Bellies, Cropped, 12c.@22c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Heavy, 27c.@29c.; Hemlock California, Good Light, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock California, Good Middle, 30c.@31½c.; Hemlock California, Good Heavy, 26½c.@28c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., Good Light, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, 29½c.@30½c.; Hemlock Orinoco, &c., Good Heavy, 25c.@27c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Damaged, all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock Orinoco and Buenos Ayres Poor, all weights, 20c.@22c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 37c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Light, 41c.@44c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Middle, 38c.@40c.; Oak Slaughter, in rough, Heavy, 38c.@40c., cash, ⅌ lb.

LIME—Rockland has been in fair request at $1 15 for Common, and $1 75 for Lump, ⅌ bbl.

LUMBER—Continues in demand at previous quotations.

METALS—Ingot Copper has been in good demand at full and buoyant prices; sales 300,000 lbs., chiefly Lake, part for September delivery, at 23¼c.@23½c. ⅌ lb. There has been no important movement reported in Iron, Lead, Spelter or Zinc, prices of which present no remarkable changes. Pig Tin has been held above the views of buyers, and has been quiet. Plate Tin has been in active demand, and 4,000 boxes have been disposed of, including 1,000 boxes I. C. Coke at $7 25; 1,000 boxes Charcoal Terne at $6@6 25; and 2,000 boxes assorted Charcoal Plates at $8 50@9 75, gold, ⅌ box. A further sale of 5 tons English was reported at 31¼c., gold, ⅌ lb. We quote: Ingot Copper at 23¼c.@23½c. ⅌ lb.; No. 1 American Pig Iron, $41 50@42; No. 2 do., $39; American Forge, $38; Scotch Pig, $40@43; English and American Bar Iron, Refined, $82 50@90 ⅌ ton; Pig Lead, $6 37½@6 37½, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Foreign Spelter, $6 37½@6 50, in gold, ⅌ 100 lbs.; Domestic do., $11@12 ⅌ 100 lbs., in currency; Straits Tin, 31¼c.@32c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; Banca Tin, 32c.@32¼c., in gold, ⅌ lb.; English, 31¼c., gold, ⅌ lb.; I. C. Coke Plates, $6 75@$7 25; I. C. Charcoal do., $8 50@9 75; Terne do., $6 75@$8 25, gold, ⅌ box; Zinc, 12c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been in more demand, and sales have been reported of 412 hhds. Porto Rico at 65c., with 240 hhds., 24 tierces and 10 bbls. Barbadoes on private terms, ⅌ gallon. We quote: New Porto Rico at 50c.@70c.; Cuba at 38c.@50c.; New-Orleans at 60c.@80c., ⅌ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba Centrifugal and Mixed, ⅌ gallon	25c.@35c.	27c.@40c.
Cuba Clayed, ⅌ gallon	36c.@42c.	40c.@45c.
Cuba Muscovado, refining grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	40c.@45c.
Cuba Muscovado, grocery grades, ⅌ gallon	—@—	48c.@50c.
Porto Rico, ⅌ gallon	—@—	50c.@70c.
English Islands, ⅌ gallon	—@—	40c.@60c.
New-Orleans, ⅌ gallon	—@—	60c.@80c.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine, though without notable activity, closes steadier in price, with sales reported of 347 bbls., in lots, on the basis of 41½c.@42c., closing at 42c. as the ruling quotation for merchantable lots, ⅌ gallon. The receipts to-day were only 98 bbls.; no export clearances reported. Crude Turpentine has been dull and nominal; 100 bbls. were received. Nothing really new in Tar or Pitch. Rosin has been moderately inquired for on the basis of $2 50@2 55 as the closing to good Strained, ⅌ 280 lbs., showing a steadier market, with sales reported of 1,600 bbls. In the finer grades but little business has been transacted for want of a well assorted stock; prices have been quoted firm. The receipts of Rosin to-day, were confined to 449 bbls.; there were no export clearances reported. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 41½c.@42c., chiefly at 42c., for merchantable, ⅌ gallon. Crude at $3 00@3 25; Rosin at $2 50@$7 50, ⅌ 280 lbs., the latter rate for Choice White; Tar at $2 50@$3; Pitch at $3 75 ⅌ bbl.

OILS—There has been rather more inquiry for Linseed, Lard and Olive, but otherwise there has been but little movement in any description. We quote: Crude Whale at $1 00@1 10; Bleached Whale at $1 15; Crude Sperm at $1 75@1 80; Unbleached Sperm at $1 90@2; Bleached Sperm, $2; Lard Oil at $1 40@$1 55; Red Oil at 85c.@92½c.; Linseed Oil at 97c.@$1, in casks and barrels; Olive at $1 40@1 47½ ⅌ gallon.

PETROLEUM—A very light trade has been noted in Crude, which has been quoted at 17¼c.@17¾c. in bulk, and generally at 22c.@23½c. in bbls., ⅌ gallon. No receipts of Crude were acknowledged here; 650 bbls. arrived at Philadelphia. There were no export clearances reported. Refined has been more active, both here and at Philadelphia, but with more liberal offerings, in the face of the decline in gold, the depression in Exchange, and the unusual firmness in freights on a very light available supply of freight room, prices have yielded a fraction, closing heavily at 32c.@32½c. for Standard White, for August, various deliveries within the month, ⅌ gallon. Sales have been reported here of 11,600 bbls., including 500 bbls. prime light Straw to White at 31½c.; 2,600 bbls. Standard White, last half of August delivery, at 32½c.; and 8,800 bbls. do., August, various deliveries within the month, at 32c.@32½c. ⅌ gallon. Also at Philadelphia, 8,000 bbls., including 6,500 bbls. Standard White, August deliveries, at 32c.@32¾c.; and 1,500 bbls. do., October to December delivery, (500 bbls. each month,) at 33c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts of Refined Oil here were 2,051 bbls.; at Philadelphia, 2,880 bbls. The export clearances hence were 92,785 gallons by the *Romaine* for Stettin. Standard White, in cases, has been inactive at from 37½c.@38½c., with sales of 800 cases at the lower rates, and Prime White at 38½c.@40c. ⅌ gallon. Naphtha, in bbls., is dull at 10½c. ⅌ gallon; in cases it has been quoted at 16½c.@17c. ⅌ gallon. The receipts were 341 bbls. The current quotations for empty barrels for Crude Oil were $1 95@2, and for Refined $2 20@2 25 each.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in rather better supply and quoted cheaper, on a very moderate inquiry. Sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls., in lots, at $33 05@33 25, closing at about $33 05, cash, for New Mess; $30@30 50 for Prime Mess; and $27 25@$28 50 for Prime and Extra Prime, ⅌ bbl. Cutmeats have been in moderate demand at unchanged prices; sales have been reported of 125 packages, at 14½c.@15c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Shoulders; 17c.@19c. for Dry-salted and Sweet-pickled Hams, and 21½c.@22½c. for Bagged Hams, ⅌ lb. Bacon has been quiet at former prices; sales 175 boxes ice-cured, various cuts, at 17c.@17½c. ⅌ lb. Lard has been quoted a shade lower, but has been more active, chiefly for forward delivery; sales have been reported since our last of 425 tierces and bbls. at 17½c.@19½c. for No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 19½c.@19¾c. for City, and 20c. for Prime Steam, ⅌ lb. Also 1,500 tierces Prime Steam, for August and September delivery, sellers' options, at 20c. ⅌ lb. Beef has been quiet and heavy at from $6 50@12 50 for Plain Mess; $12@17 for Extra Mess, and $2 50@8 50 for inferior grades of barreled Mess Beef; sales 140 bbls. Tierce Beef is dull and nominal, including New Prime Mess at $18@24; Indian Mess at $24@30 ⅌ tierce. Beef Hams continue in slack demand at $22@30 ⅌ bbl.; sales 100 bbls. in lots. Butter and Cheese have been in request at former rates.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	37	@40
State firkins, Light Colored, ⅌ lb.	34	@36
Western Reserve firkins, Full Yellow, ⅌ lb.	25	@27
State half firkin tubs, Good to Extra, ⅌ lb.	38	@42
State Welsh tubs, Good to Prime, ⅌ lb.	33	@38
Western, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	21	@24
State and Western, Common, ⅌ lb.	15	@18

NEW CROP CHEESE.

Factories, Extra, ⅌ lb.	15½	@16
Factories, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	14	@15
Factories, Common, ⅌ lb.	7	@12
Factories, Skimmed, ⅌ lb.	7	@11
Farm Dairies, Extra, ⅌ lb.	14	@15
Farm Dairies, Fair to Good, ⅌ lb.	12½	@13½

RICE—Has been inactive but steady. Carolina, $9@9 25; Rangoon at $7 75@8, currency, free; $5@$5 25, gold, in bond, ⅌ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been in demand at uniform rates, including Turk's Island at 46c.@47c. ⅌ bushel; Liverpool Ground at $1 85; Liverpool Fine at $2 50@3 90 by the invoice, ⅌ sack. Jobbers' store prices have been as follows: Turk's Island, 46c.@50c. ⅌ bushel; Ashton's Liverpool Fine, $3 75@3 85; Marshall's and Worthington's do., $3 75@3 85; Higgins' do., $3@$3 25; Evans', Deatt's, Faulk's, Cheshire, &c., $2 40@$2 70; Liverpool Ground, $1 ⅌ sack, with the usual discount for cash.

SALTPETRE—Has been sparingly purchased at 7¼c.@7¾c., gold, for Crude, and 15c., currency, for pure Refined, ⅌ lb.

SEEDS—Calcutta Linseed has been in some request, and sales have been reported of 1,700 bags here, part at $2 12, and 1,000 bags at Boston at $2 10, gold, ⅌ bushel. Messrs. CABOT, BOWLES & CO. make the stock here 40,000 bags, and at Boston, 48,180 bags. In other descriptions there have been no important dealings, and prices have not varied essentially.

SKINS—Have been comparatively quiet at about previous quotations.

SOAP—Continues inactive, including Castile at 13c.@13½c.; Colgate's Pale, 9½c.; Family, 10c., and No. 1 at 7½c. ⅌ lb.

SPICES—Have been very moderately sought after, including Mace at $1 10; No. 1 Nutmegs at 92½c.@95c.; Cassia at 42½c.; Cloves at 25c.; Pepper at 23½c.@23¾c.; Pimento at 18½c.@18¾c.; Ginger at 11½c., gold, ⅌ lb.

SUGARS—The demand for Raw Sugars has been equal to a fair average, and with reduced supplies available, particularly of desirable lots of fair to good refining grades, which have been most sought after, the market has been quoted quite firm. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,088 hhds. Cuba, Porto Rico and Demerara at from 11¼c.@12⅞c., mainly fair to good refining at from 11⅝c.@11¾c., and 81 boxes Havana at 12¼c.@12½c. ⅌ lb. Fair to good refining grades of Cuba have been quoted from at 11¼c.@11¾c.; fair to very good grocery grades at from 11⅝c.@12¼c.; very good to choice do. at 12⅜c.@13c. ⅌ lb. Porto Rico grocery grades ranged from 12c.@13½c. ⅌ lb. No. 12 Box Sugar, 12¼c.@12⅜c. ⅌ lb. We quote Box Sugar in detail thus: Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 7 to 9, at 11¼c.@11¾c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 12c.@12½c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 13 to 15, at 12¾c.@13¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 16 to 18, at 13¾c.@14¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard, Nos. 19 and 20, at 14¾c.@15¼c.; Boxes Dutch Standard White, at 14¾c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb. And Bagged Sugar thus: Brasil, Dutch Standard, Nos. 8 to 12, at 11c.@12c.; Java, Dutch Standard, Nos. 10 to 12, at 11¼c.@12¼c. ⅌ lb.; Manila, Current Clayed and Superior at 11c.@11¾c. ⅌ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good demand at prices ranging from 14c.@15¾c. ⅌ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—The market has been steady, but not active to-day. Sales have been reported of 65,000 lbs. Tallow at 11¾c.@12¼c.; also, 54,000 lbs. Stearine at 18½c.@21c., and 27,000 lbs. Grease at 11c.@14c. ⅌ lb.

TEAS—Have been quoted firm, but have been without much animation. We quote: Gunpowder and Imperial from $1@1 60; Hyson at from 80c.@$1 65; Young Hyson, 85c.@$1 70; Uncolored Japan at from 80c.@$1 25; Oolong at from 70c.@$1 60; Souchong and Congou at from 70c.@$1 50 ⅌ lb.

TOBACCO—An active inquiry has been noted for Kentucky, the sales of which have been 700 hhds. at from 7½c.@13c. ⅌ lb. A moderate demand has been experienced for Seed Leaf, of which sales have been made to the extent of 112 cases Ohio and 150 cases new crop State on private terms; with 87 cases Connecticut, part new crop, at 45c.@50c. ⅌ lb. Havana has been purchased to the extent of 200 bales at 40c., gold, in bond, and $1 10, currency, free, ⅌ lb. We quote: Kentucky, Common Lugs, 7c.@7½c.; Good Lugs, 7¾c.@9½c.; Common Leaf, 8½c.@10¼c.; Medium Leaf, 9½c.@12c.; Good Leaf, 10½c.@13c.; Fine Leaf, 12½c.@15c.; Selections, 13c.@16½c. ⅌ lb. Seed Leaf thus: Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers, 10½c.@12c. for old, and 12c.@13c. for new crop; Wrappery lots, 20c.@40c. for old, and 35c.@45c. for new crop; fine Wrappers, 55c.@70c. for old, and 40c.@60c. for new crop; New-York State Fillers, 10c.@12c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 15c.@20c. for old, and 16c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@45c. for old, and 15c.@45c. for new crop. Pennsylvania and Ohio Fillers, 10c.@13c. for old, and 10c.@12c. for new crop; average lots, 14½c.@20c. for old, and 15c.@25c. for new crop; Wrappers, 15c.@30c. for old, and 15c.@40c. for new crop, ⅌ lb. *Havana Tobacco*—Common, 85c.@90c.; Good, 95c.@$1 02½; Fine, $1 05@$1 10; Yara—First Cut, 70c.@80c.; Second Cut, $1 05@$1 12½; average lot, 85c.@95c. ⅌ lb. *Manufactured Tobacco*—Black work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 25c.@30c.; Bright work—Common and Medium, 20c.@25c.; Good and Fine, 30c.@60c., in bond, ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in good request, at $1 15 ⅌ gallon. Sales, 325 bbls. Receipts, 260 bbls.

WHALEBONE—Has been dull through the week; 4,000 lbs. Arctic sold for export at 85c., gold, ⅌ lb. Messrs. TAFT, LEE & CO. supply the following statement:

	Lbs.
Stock, Aug. 9	348,000
Received since	31,000
Total	380,000
Sold for export	4,000
Present stock in first hands	335,000
Present stock in speculators' hands	41,250

WOOL—There has been a very light movement noted in this line, though there have been rather freer offerings, within our former range.

FREIGHTS—The market has been quiet, but very firm, with a limited supply of room available. For Liverpool there were taken 1,650 bales Cotton, by steam, at ⅜d. ⅌ lb.; 7,500 bushels Wheat at 10½d. ⅌ bushel, and 750 bales Hops at ½d. ⅌ lb.; also, 400 tons Logwood, by sail, at 27s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London, 7,000 bushels Wheat, by sail, at 9½d. ⅌ bushel. For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, already reported, was only actually closed to-day, with 3,600 quarters Wheat at 6s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. For Londonderry, a British bark, with 2,800 quarters Wheat, at 6s. ⅌ quarter. For a Baltic port, a North German bark, with 2,650 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. ⅌ bbl. For the Cape of Good Hope and Batavia, a Bremen bark, with 400 tons Coal, 2,600 cases Petroleum and some general Merchandise, on private terms. For Australia, a British bark, with a general cargo, on private terms.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUG. 17, 1869.

Amusements this Evening.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE
23d-st., corner 8th-av.
CYNTHIA, QUEEN OF THE GYPSIES. Leading character by Miss Lucille Western.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
SELF. Principal characters by Messrs. John E. Owens, W. R. Floyd and Miss Annie Deland.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
23d-st., corner 6th-av.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading character by Mr. Joseph Jefferson.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
PLAY. Principal characters by Mr. E. L. Davenport and Mrs. Clara Jennings.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker sts.
HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. Leading characters by Mr. Geo. L. Fox, Mr. F. Lacy and Mlle. Laurent.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
ARRAH-NA-POGUE. Leading characters by Messrs. Bryant and Murray and Miss Rose Eytinge.

THE TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 3d-av.
THE QUEEN OF HEARTS. Leading characters by the Lauri Family and Miss Alice Harrison.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.
Broadway, corner of 30th-st.
LALLA ROOKH, &c. Leading characters by the Misses Worrell. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT, &c. Leading character by Mlle. Marietta Ravel.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
THEO. THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERT.

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Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The cable reports that the Harvard crew are rapidly working into the English style, and that they display great strength and make a rapid pace against the reverse tide. Good judges, it also states, say that the Oxonians are "faultless—past comment," and ask of the Harvards: "Can they hold out at the terrific pace with which they start?" The betting yesterday was five to two on Oxford; the day before it was two to one.

A dispatch from Rome announces that the Pope has decided to hold a universal exhibition of Christian art next year.

The funeral of Marshal NIEL took place yesterday.

Madrid papers say there are no negotiations between Spain and the United States relative to Cuba; and they add that the Government desires the restoration of order in the island before considering the question of its cession to the United States.

GENERAL.

A dispatch from the West reports that General GRENVILLE DODGE, Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad, has been offered the position of Secretary of War by the President, which General RAWLINS desires to resign on account of declining health. Our Washington special, however, emphatically denies the truth of this statement.

Judge BOND and other Republicans of Maryland publish an address announcing that they are not concerned in any Chase movement, as has been reported, but that they are endeavoring to secure the reorganization of the Republican State Executive Committee through a State Committee.

The remains of a Mrs. GILMAN, of Albany, formerly North Sandwich, N. H., who died a year ago last April, have been exhumed and the stomach and small intestines sent to Boston for examination, it being suspected that her death was caused by poison administered by her son, with whom she had lived. The young man is in custody, and if poison is detected he will be put on trial for his life.

Another brutal prize fight occurred yesterday on Foster's Island, not far from St. Louis, Mo., between GALLAGHER and ALLEN, two notorious prize fighters. ALLEN was the winner. It is reported that the fight was short but very desperate; and that "both men were badly punished."

Mrs. GIFFORD, living in the northern part of Marion County, Iowa, died on Saturday, from the effects of fright at the eclipse.

The Democrats of Wyoming Territory have nominated S. F. MICKELS, of Cheyenne, as Delegate to Congress.

The body of MICHAEL FARRELL, supposed to have been drowned from the steamboat *Nalbpa*, was picked up in the Hudson near Garrison Tunnel on Monday. From memorandums found on him, it is supposed he was a resident of Orange, N. J.

The National Labor Convention in session at Philadelphia, yesterday refused to admit SUSAN B. ANTHONY as a delegate from the Workingwomen's Union.

A dispatch from St. John's, Newfoundland, says that only eight bars of silver had been recovered from the wreck of the *Germania*, in Trepassy Bay, up to Monday night, and that the greater part of her cargo is worthless. The Captain of the *Germania* is still at the wreck. The bark *Odd Fellow*, of and from New-London, Conn., for Greenland, was lost, on Friday, at Little Placentia, and plundered by the wreckers.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science meets at Salem, Mass., to-day.

A man named JOHN, a former employe of the Erie Railroad, has made a confession in which he declares himself the author of the terrible disaster at Carr's Rock, in April, 1868, whereby twenty or thirty persons lost their lives. He says he displaced a rail, thereby causing the accident.

It is stated on authority that General CANBY has not yet decided when he will issue the proclamation calling the Legislature together and announcing the result of the election in Virginia. Also that he will require the test oath from members of the Legislature, and in this he is sustained by GRANT and the Administration.

The miners' strike is now spreading throughout the entire coal regions of Pennsylvania. At Hazleton it has assumed a serious aspect. The strikers are laborers who are employed by the miners to assist them in loading and removing the coal after it has been blasted. They have stopped the pumps in nearly if not quite all the mines. The Sheriff has gone from Wilkesbarre with engineers to run the engines in the mines, and a few others as assistants.

An examination into the accounts of Mr. HEADLEY, late Treasurer of Franklin County, Ohio, reveals a deficiency of over $35,000. It is claimed that this can be reduced by making proper allowances to which HEADLEY is entitled.

A project is on foot for the erection of a monument at Annapolis, Md., in commemoration of the officers and seamen of the navy who fell during the late war. It will be thirty-six feet high and very elaborate. The sculptor is F. SIMMONS, who proposes to complete it in Rome, of Italian marble, and deliver it in this country for $20,000 in gold. An association has been formed, of which Admiral PORTER is the President. He now holds $14,000, which has been contributed to the funds entirely by the officers and sailors of the navy, and officers and men of the Marine Corps.

The continued rains compel the postponement of the trot between *Lady Thorn* and *Mountain Boy*, on the Saratoga course, till Monday, the 23d inst.

At the Woman's Suffrage meeting yesterday it was stated that Miss ANTHONY was excluded from the Philadelphia Labor Convention because last year she acted contrary to its spirit in the matter of the printers' strike.

M. MAILLEFERT continues to blast every day on "Shelldrake" reef at Hell Gate. How much rock has been removed so far he has not yet ascertained. Mr. SHELBOURNE is engaged in raising the drill, which was overturned by a tow last week on "Frying Pan." The Government has a small force at work on the coffer dam at Hallett's Point.

There was a further decline in the price of coal yesterday of fifty cents per ton, the ruling rate being $6 to $6 50, a fall within the week of $1 50 per ton.

The Fenian Fund was again the subject of argument before Judge MCCUNN yesterday, in the case of BAILEY *vs.* O'MAHONY, when the defendant advanced some singular statements of law and fact in support of his motion.

Judge BLATCHFORD condemned a large quantity of whisky, cigars and smoking tobacco yesterday, the property having been seized at different times for non-payment of tax.

A motion was made before Judge CARDOZO yesterday, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, to remit the sentence of imprisonment imposed on SAGE and WATTS, the Wall-street usurers. The motion was made on the ground that the sentences were imposed by the Judge under a mistake of facts. The Court has reserved its decision.

The funeral of WM. J. NAGLE, a prominent Fenian leader, commonly known as "Colonel" NAGLE, took place at the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush, yesterday afternoon.

The annual meeting of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York (I. O. of O. F.) commenced its sessions in Steinway Hall, this City, yesterday. The sessions will continue until Friday next.

United States sloop-of-war *Albany*, Rear-Admiral HOFF commanding, arrived at this port last evening from Santiago de Cuba, where the Admiral has been inquiring into the execution of two American citizens.

The members of Metropolitan Lodge of Good Templars met last evening for the purpose of installing new officers and dedicating their new rooms at No. 205 East Twenty-seventh street.

The Union Republican Central Committee last evening adopted a constitution and elected Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM as permanent President.

Democratic Tactics.

The ceaseless war waged against the President by Democratic journals is a confession of weakness which no raciness of style can effectually conceal. It is a confession that the Democratic Party is not prepared to discuss great issues, and chooses rather to amuse and excite its adherents by pandering to passion and prejudice.

Of course personal attacks, especially if pungent and unscrupulous, are always attractive to certain readers. And attacks upon the chief officer of the Republic, conducted without reference to truth or decency, are a natural characteristic of sensational journalism. But they are a sorry substitute for intelligent political discussion. And they indicate either a malignity which would degrade high position in order to damage its occupant, or an unwillingness to grapple with the living questions of the day upon their merits. We suspect that both of these causes operate in the assaults upon General GRANT.

If the exigencies of the Democracy require that he be assailed, at least the criticism should have some reference to the principles or policy of his administration. His position on leading questions is well understood. For example, he is for the maintenance untarnished of the national credit. He is for economy and retrenchment in every department. He is for the faithful collection of the revenue, and the rigorous punishment of the knaves who evade it. He is for the earliest possible completion of reconstruction according to the terms of the law. These are some of the matters respecting which General GRANT's opinions and purposes are not in doubt.

Now, why does not the Democratic Press, in its anxiety to write about the President, discuss his views on these subjects? If the Democratic Party prefers repudiation, as from its Ohio resolutions and nomination seems more than probable—or if it is against economy and retrenchment—or if it is favorable to the knaves who defraud the Treasury—or if it does not intend to accept reconstruction or to abide by its consequences—why do not its journals say so in plain terms and assail the President accordingly? These things have a general interest—they affect the welfare of the country and the career of parties as well as the position of the President—and an opposition Press might properly expend upon them the energy which is at present wasted in trivial and disreputable diatribes directed against the President as a man.

Or if the Democracy do not relish the topics we have indicated, there are others concerning which they might invent opinions and purposes, and having attributed them to the President, might, with a show of fairness, open batteries upon them. The tariff is one topic of this kind—the finances another—the Indians a third—and a dozen more might be brought together without much effort. Will not the wise men of the Democratic Press, who now exhaust their genius upon the cut and the cost of General GRANT's apparel, enlighten the country upon points of policy which directly affect its condition and prospects?

The present tactics of the party, as revealed by its newspapers, convey an impression of weakness which threatens to render the coming canvass dull and uninteresting.

We respectfully direct the attention of the Police to a street nuisance which is as intolerable as it is needless and easy of remedy. This nuisance is the custom of youth to substantially monopolize portions of busy thoroughfares with ball-playing. Throwing the ball is, we admit, healthful exercise; but this is no reason for suffering it to incommode travel and traffic in a great city. Balls are hurled nowadays with such remarkable swiftness that a pedestrian runs considerable risk of bruising who ventures to cross the lines they are traversing. Last night four players, posted two on each sidewalk of a down-town street, kept two balls flying across it, though it was then six o'clock,—the hour when the street was most thronged—and their extemporized playground was within a stone's throw of the Station-house. The throwers tried by swift and sudden motions to disappoint the catchers—more sport to them than to the harrying throng of passers-by. This is a common nuisance; and, since Mayor HALL says it is desirable to find out some means of getting people more comfortably and quietly at nightfall from their business to their homes, we may, by way of negative clue, suggest that this street ball-playing is "how *not* to do it."

National Debts—A Contrast.

England begins to doubt the divine wisdom of permanent indebtedness. There, if anywhere, the axiomatic saying, "a national debt is a national blessing," has been received with unquestioning credulity. But it is orthodox no longer. Even Chancellors of the Exchequer deem it their duty to talk of debt reduction as a desirable thing, and to point complacently to what has already been done in regard to it. And plain business men whom reform measures have introduced into Parliament actually complain that the work does not move fast enough; contrasting its tedious slowness with the rapid progress of a similar work in the United States.

It must be confessed that the contrast is striking. For ten years successive English Ministers have taken credit for diminishing the debt, and the aggregate result was the other day communicated to the House of Commons by Mr. LOWE. In the ten years from March, 1858, to March, 1868, he declares that the extent of the reduction has been "no less a sum" than £37,819,000, say $183,043,960, gold—an average of £3,782,000, or $18,304,396 a year. Mr. LOWE pronounces this "progress in the right direction," and such it undoubtedly is. But it is progression at snail's pace.

Look now at the United States. The maximum of the debt, after the close of the war, on the 31st August, 1865, stood at $2,757,689,571. On the 31st July, 1869, or one month less than four years, a net reduction had been effected amounting to $249,039,438—an average of $62,257,359 per year, or considerably more than thrice the rate of reduction achieved by England. And the process goes on in a greatly-increased ratio. Since the 4th March last, a little more than five months, the reduction has been $43,896,528, or nearly one-fourth of the total reduction effected by England in ten years!

The relative circumstances of the two countries at the periods to which these reductions respectively refer, add in other respects to the force of the comparison. England commenced the work with many advantages on its side. Prolonged peace had imparted smoothness to the working of its finances. Its fiscal system had been rendered more productive and at the same time less burdensome. There have undoubtedly been disturbing elements during the term to which Mr. LOWE's statement refers, but the average aspect of the time has not been unfavorable. On the other hand, this country had just emerged from a gigantic and exhaustive war. Its choicest territory had been rendered unproductive. Its industrial system was disorganized. Its finances were chaotic and unsatisfactory. Its taxation was clumsy and oppressive. Its business suffered all the penalties of rashness and uncertainty, engendered by an inflated and inconvertible currency. The large reduction to which we point has, therefore, been accomplished under no ordinary difficulties. Its rapidity and amount justify not a little national exultation.

How to Make Watering Places Healthy and Popular.

In the course of a few weeks people who have been paying visits to watering places will be returning to their homes. It would be curious and instructive to ascertain what proportion of them have derived any actual benefit from their excursions. In the majority of instances they went away in search of relaxation and health. Unless the experience of this year is entirely exceptional, which we have seen no reason to suppose, a good many of them will come back more tired and worn out than when they started. The hope of gaining that rest and repose which mind and body both need after a long period of labor, has proved a delusion. It is work of the hardest kind to spend a few weeks at most of our watering places, especially if they have acquired a "fashionable" reputation. The old round of gayety goes on, only in a restricted area; the wear and tear of life increases rather than diminishes; there is no such thing as quiet or comfort—no relief from the stress on the mental faculties; people try to outvie each other in dress and outward show; hotel-keepers set up poor imitations of the least healthful features of city life; and the watering place, instead of furnishing visitors with a stock of health which might last them half the Winter, exhausts the energies, enfeebles the constitution, and renders the mind less susceptible to bright and cheerful influences than ever it was before. Let any one look at the pale faces of the holiday-makers returning to the City. It is impossible to avoid the reflection that they have been going altogether the wrong way to recruit their health, and that they would have been very much better at home. They return to their duties jaded instead of refreshed.

Watering-place life here is based upon an erroneous principle. The seaside is misused when the frivolities and dissipation of town life are imported to it. In most of these resorts, so far from quietude being sought for, every arrangement is made for creating noise and confusion. There must be a band kept in the hotel, and a big ball-room has to be fitted up, no matter how small and stuffy the bedrooms happen to be. The place where one is to sleep is considered of no consequence. The majority of guests go to their beds only when there is nothing else left to do. They begin to "spend the evening about 9 or 10 o'clock. The musicians keep banging and crashing away half the night, and the guests from other hotels come pouring in. There must, of course, be a full-dress promenade after dinner. Without that people could not exist. Instead of breathing the fresh air, the guests crowd together in hot rooms to admire or envy each other's dresses, or to discuss topics which ought to have been left behind in town with the other cares of life. Too frequently young children are allowed to sit up late to take a part in these dismal festivities. Tired, languid, and depressed, the guests go off reluctantly to bed, just about four or five hours before they ought to be getting up for morning exercise.

The next day the pace becomes hotter than ever. There are all kinds of persons hanging about the hotel to "button-hole" you and find out all about your business. They treat you like a helpless witness under cross-examination. Then comes the purgatory of calling. You may very likely want to see one or two persons in a neighboring hotel, but you cannot do that without offending others of your acquaintance. You must call upon all or none. Instead of taking active exercise one fritters the day away in visits of ceremony. Then there is the scramble for dinner, and immediately afterward the scratching of fiddles and the blare of cornets and trombones proclaim that another phase of "enjoyment" has set in. The nervous man—and most men know what nervousness is in these days—is kept perpetually on the rack. The man whose brain has been overworked is subjected to a species of torture. There is dancing, for necessarily there must be a "return hop," and away the votaries of pleasure go in wild chase after each other. There is no quiet social intercourse, no place where the visitor may get breathing time. Domestic privacy is invaded, and every man is looked upon as public property. There seems to be a general compact to forget the real purposes of a holiday, and to employ endless devices for breaking down the nervous system. Even the young cannot stand all this very long. They suffer from dyspepsia and other ailments at a period of life when the body ought to be working like a perfect piece of machinery. Some wiser persons take refuge in cottages, and keep to a limited society of their own. Others are tempted to foreign countries, and others stay at home. The result is that hotel-keepers find their accounts anything but satisfactory, and wonder what fresh excitement they can invent for another year.

It is a mistake from beginning to end. We are no advocates of gloom or dullness at watering places. When a man takes his family away for change of air he does not want to plunge into unbroken solitude. The mind cannot enjoy rest unless it is amused. SIDNEY SMITH, the parson-wit, once lived in so isolated a place that he declared it was ten miles from a lemon. That is not the kind of spot to which we would send visitors. Many of our watering places are beautiful—all that is wanted at them is a total change of system. In Europe similar resorts have a casino, where people may meet each other at most hours of the day, where dancing may be enjoyed, where every rational pleasure and some that are not rational, may be indulged in. When visitors are tired of noise and bustle they go home, and they find home not a scene of wild revelry, but a place of rest. Now, can any one explain why a casino should not be as good an institution in America as in Europe? If in some central part of Saratoga or Newport such a place were fitted up, can it be doubted that it would soon supersede the corridors or ball-rooms of hotels? People who wanted to see "life" could go to the proper spot for it. People who desired repose above all other things would find it in hotels. They cannot find it there now. The din goes on from morning till night. A vacation time is made a curse instead of a blessing, and the season ends with everybody discontented. The first watering place which sets up a casino will find its fortune made. Can any other inducement be needed? Hotel-keepers, in more directions than one, are just now mournfully counting their losses, and sitting in sackcloth and ashes. Suppose they combine together to make their houses comfortable homes, and furnish amusement at appropriate times and places? We strongly recommend them to give the plan a trial. They have followed their own ideas long enough, and we doubt whether all of them are satisfied with the result.

Dubious Investments.

Security and availability are qualities which shrewd capitalists never overlook in their choice of investments. A good rate of interest is not forgotten; but above all things there must be value and safety.

Corporations are not always as careful as private investors. A catalogue of the contents of a box stolen on Saturday from a City insurance company indicates little discrimination in many of its items. Mining shares figure conspicuously among them. Colorado and Canada constitute largely of these securities, the present market value of which is covered by a cipher.

The company, which an audacious robbery has brought before the public, is not alone in the insurance world in this regard. A recent issue of the *Underwriter* compiles from Mr. BARNES' report a statement of the investments of life companies, which shows how much looseness prevails in this vital part of their management. "Call loans" are prevalent among them; and there are loans on collaterals which any one familiar with Wall-street knows to be possessed of slight intrinsic value.

One illustration tells a story. It is that of a life company whose aversion to public criticism is notorious. With realized assets purporting to amount to $1,148,114, it has $658,561 represented by such "cash assets" as Rutland Marble Company's stock and stock of the Economical Printing Company. Erie stock, too, has a place in its vaults, with many others of a like speculative character.

Another life company, and one of much better repute, shows a call-loan fund amounting to nearly six hundred thousand dollars. Many of the collaterals held are subject to the incessant changes of the Stock Exchange, and have been made the bases of loans far in excess of available value. A loan of $37,000 on $40,000 of Pacific Mail Steamship stock involves a hazard which no broker would willingly incur.

These cases are exceptional. The better class of life institutions eschew fancy stocks of all kinds, and give their preference to mortgages on real estate and Government bonds. In both life and fire companies, however, loans on personal security are much too common. These necessarily incur a risk for which the Actuary's calculations make no provision. And their toleration by boards of trustees opens the door to sinister influences which are never reconcilable with absolute safety.

We do not forget that a monetary institution, whether a bank or an insurance company, may become the unwilling possessor of stocks that have no more than a nominal value. From the contingencies of bad debts, to which banks are necessarily liable, insurance companies should be wholly free. Except in very rare cases, therefore, and those proportionately infinitesimal, they can have no excuse for dubious investments. Their errors in this regard are at best errors of judgment that must shake confidence in the management which is disfigured by them. They would not occur if the directors applied to the companies' affairs the caution which is exercised when their own concerns are at stake.

Prospects of the Harvard Crew in England.

We learn by telegraph that on Saturday the Harvard crew traversed the regular course, from Putney to Mortlake, in twenty-one minutes and ten seconds. The Oxford crew did the distance on the same day in twenty-two minutes ten seconds—being thus behind their competitors a full minute. The time made by the Harvard crew must, we should judge, have taken the English public, and all rowing men, by surprise. It is very nearly the fastest on record. Much, of course, depends on the state of the wind and tide; but last Saturday Oxford rowed under the same conditions as the Harvard crew, and they were left far behind. The fastest time ever made was in 1846, when Cambridge won the race in twenty-one minutes five seconds. The Harvard crew, after only a few days' training on the Thames, have almost equaled this achievement. It is quite evident that the Harvard men will give their competitors very hard work, and that if they are beaten—which now seems improbable—it will be by a great improvement on the Oxford "form" of Saturday last. The "regular course" alluded to in the telegram extends from Putney Bridge to Barker's Rails, Mortlake, the distance being four miles and a half. We subjoin a record of the matches between Oxford and Cambridge, between 1860-1867, showing the time occupied and other interesting particulars:

Y'r.	Winner.	Course.	Time.	Won by.
1860	Cam'ge.	Putney to Mortlake.	26m.	A length.
1861	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	23m. 27s.	48s.
1862	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	24m. 40s.	30s.
1863	Oxford.	Mortlake to Putney.	23m. 5s.	42s.
1864	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21m. 40s.	23s.
1865	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	21m. 23s.	13s.
1866	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	25m. 48s.	15s.
1867	Oxford.	Putney to Mortlake.	22m. 39s.	Hf. l'gth.

The Income Tax in England.

We published yesterday an account of a debate in the British Parliament with reference to a proposal for paying off the national debt. Inspired by the example of the United States, a member of the House of Commons urges the English people to make some efforts to reduce the debt while the country is at peace. His idea is simple. The income tax is now fivepence to the pound. He would put on sevenpence more, making it an even shilling. The extra sevenpence should be devoted to the reduction of the debt.

It is a circumstance worthy of note that this motion was seconded, and that Mr. LOWE, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, had no objection to make to the proposed increase of the income tax. He said: "As far as I am concerned, I should be very glad if the House would consent to put on a shilling income tax." The truth is that this tax has gradually grown in favor with Government and people. It has immensely lightened the burden of indirect taxation. It has enabled successive administrations to abolish duties on articles of daily use and to provide the poor with cheap sugar, tea and bread. When Sir ROBERT PEEL first imposed it he expressly promised that it should be remitted at a given time. The time came, but the Government would not abolish the tax, nor did the people demand that measure from them.

Mr. GLADSTONE, who is the greatest of Sir ROBERT PEEL's followers, also held out the expectation that the income tax would one day cease. By this time he has discovered his error. The tax in England falls upon the rich, and leaves the poor almost untouched. The very poor it fails to reach at all, and by design. The higher a man's income, the more he is expected to pay toward the support of the Government. An income tax, properly managed and applied, ought to save a nation from more vexatious methods of taxation. It has so acted in England. Mr. LOWE's work would be simplified immensely if he could get a shilling in the pound, instead of fivepence. As it is, the moment the English Government needs money it calls the income tax into requisition, and gets all it requires, without causing any distress. It paid for the Abyssinian war—the poorer classes had nothing whatever to do with it. We doubt whether any nation which once tried the impost would afterward be willing to dispense with it, at least while the pressure for money was very great.

The new Constitution promises a precious harvest of questions for the lawyers and politicians, if the people should chance to adopt it. We have already noticed two or three of them. Further inspection reveals others beset with equal difficulty. It seems that the Canal Commissioner and State Prison Inspector required by law to be chosen at the next election will be in the same predicament with the State Engineer and Surveyor, in case the proposed State Constitution should take effect on the 1st of January. For it, in substance, abolishes all those offices, and makes other provision for the performance of their functions.

A similar farcical election took place in 1846, when two Canal Commissioners were chosen, and simultaneously the third Constitution of the State was adopted, providing that the Canal Commissioners in office on the first day of the following January (the old ones) should continue to act for another year. The two so chosen took nothing by their election. A convenient vacancy happening before the close of the year enabled the Governor to provide for one of them.

The Gallows.

An English contemporary suggests that, wherever death by hanging is the capital punishment prescribed for condemned criminals, the execution shall be "rendered painless by one of the many agents known to modern medicine." "Suppose," adds the paper in question, "that the dreadful cap were at the last moment drenched with chloroform, for instance?" Whatever the merit of this suggestion, it is clear that the mode in which hanging is actually performed is often bungling and sometimes barbarous. We venture to say that taking the last dozen executions by hanging reported in these columns, it will be found that in at least half, the rope was too long, (a horribly common occurrence,) or the noose was badly placed, or "the knot slipped as he fell," or some other mischance occurred whereby suffering was prolonged, the victim being slowly strangled.

Now, were a gradual suffocation the chief merit of this form of the death penalty, we should at once admit that the object is usually reached, and accordingly should not complain. But our modern sentiment has long since rejected the idea of torturing criminals in their death-throes; and if the culprit's neck be broken instantly when the drop falls, we never fancy that justice has been robbed of her dues. As a matter of fact, however, while instant dislocation and death happen in some cases, in others—and these, it may be, the cases of criminals no worse than their more fortunate fellows—we see prolonged agonies. A few days ago we reported a hanging in Missouri where the man's feet actually touched the ground, and, as he convulsively drew up and thrust out his limbs in agony, they touched again and again, till the Sheriff and his men mounted the scaffold and actually pulled up the dangling wretch by the rope, that he might die more quickly. Not long before we had reported another case of "the rope giving too much," with the same horrible result.

We do not say we would follow the precise chloroform plan of our English contemporary; but we we would at least urge that, while hanging remains the legal mode of execution, it should be performed by men fit for the duty, and whom neither ignorance nor carelessness will cause to commit the dreadful blunders just noted. Whether it be true or not that "the worse use you can put a man to is to hang him," is another question; but we shall all agree that the worst way you can hang a man is to needlessly torture him.

That the sewage of such a city as New-York must have great intrinsic value, every reader would infer from the explanation we put forward on the subject recently. But it it is worth while to go a little more closely into the calculation. On the basis furnished by our correspondent "Malakoff," the refuse of a city is worth about $5 04 the square yard. If we take the sewage of New-York as measuring about one-half of that of Paris—a low estimate—we arrive at the conclusion that it is worth not less than $20,000,000. This is apart from its reproductive value as manure. Treated with well-known chemical agents it would produce over twenty millions of dollars in any market. The water left behind would be colorless and inoffensive. We are at present, in this City alone, throwing twenty millions into the sea annually. The question is, are we to go on doing so forever?

The Rumored Change in the Cabinet.

The telegraph brings the rumor that Major-General RAWLINS has resigned the office of Secretary of War, on account of failing health, and that Major-General GRENVILLE M. DODGE, of Iowa, has been tendered the appointment by the President. General DODGE is about forty-five years of age. He entered the army at the beginning of the war as Colonel of an Iowa regiment, and rapidly rose to the rank of Major-General of Volunteers. He served through the war, and was one of General GRANT's most trusted officers. When the grand project for building the great transcontinental railway was started, General DODGE was selected as the Chief Engineer of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, in which important position he still remains. In 1866 he was elected a Representative in Congress from the Fifth District of Iowa, receiving an overwhelming majority, the district being very strongly Republican. He remained in Congress but one term, and declined to be a candidate for reëlection in 1868. While in Congress he served upon the Committee on Military Affairs and upon that on Roads and Canals. Though seldom participating in the debates of the House, he was considered one of its ablest and most useful members. He is a native of Massachusetts, but has resided for many years at Council Bluffs, Iowa.

Woman's Suffrage Association.

The action of the Philadelphia Labor Convention in excluding Miss ANTHONY as a delegate, was brought up at the Woman's Suffrage meeting yesterday. Dr. HOMMER offered a resolution censuring the course of the Convention toward her, but it was tabled. Mrs. BLAKE urged that the meeting ought to express no opinion in the matter until Miss ANTHONY should return and give the whole story. Mrs. SHEPPARD said that she felt reluctantly called upon to state the real reasons why Miss ANTHONY was excluded from the Philadelphia Convention. The morning papers stated that she had no credentials; but that was only an ostensible reason. Last year Miss ANTHONY attended the same Convention, and voted to support the printers' strike at that time in New-York. But on her return here she acted contrary to the spirit of her vote, and filled the places of some of the strikers with women printers. This course on her part was treasured up against her, and now she cannot be admitted as a delegate.

Some ladies of the Suffrage Association are opposed to giving woman the ballot, which has proved an annoyance to the meetings. Many of the speeches are given up to prove to these members the fallacy of their position; and time is wasted by the Society in advocating its claims within itself. The principal objectors to the movement are Mrs. BRONSON and Mrs. SOMMERBY. The former will give her views in full on the subject at some future meeting.

Yesterday Mrs. PHELPS presided.

The Will of the Late P. H. Corrigan.

The will of the late PHILLIP F. CORRIGAN, of Newark, was admitted to probate yesterday by the Surrogate. The estate is valued at $40,000, of which $2,000 is given for educational purposes, and the remainder to Father CORRIGAN, a brother of the deceased.

AMUSEMENTS.

Fifth-Avenue Theatre.

This theatre was opened for the season last Monday evening, under the management of Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY. The audience, though unaccountably small, was cordially disposed, and welcomed the various members of the company with a heartiness that in particular cases—notably that of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND—rose to positive enthusiasm. The general performance was also received with great consideration, certain brilliant effects of scenic decoration and artistic grouping being recognized with an evident determination to show all possible favor to the new enterprise. That the success of the occasion was not as complete as could have been wished for cannot, therefore, be attributed to any spirit of coldness or indifference on the part of the public. The fact is that the entertainment in many important respects was a disappointment. A comedy, new to this City, by Mr. T. W. ROBERTSON, was announced, and the character of that gentleman's contributions to dramatic literature is now so well established and so universally understood that any direct deviation from his methods is liable to be looked upon with suspicion, and to create the impression either that he has been careless of his own fame or that his work has been tampered with. In the present instance it is admitted that "Play" has been remodeled, and to some extent rewritten, by Mr. DALY, the manager. Nothing could be more presumptuous than for a dramatic writer of questionable ability and inferior reputation thus to rearrange, under whatever pretence, the production of an author whose good taste in construction is hardly less conspicuous than his rare felicity of expression. "Play" may not be Mr. ROBERTSON's best comedy, but like all his compositions, it at least possesses a distinct literary value—a quality for which Mr. DALY's pieces, so far as we are aware, are not distinguished. The result of his effort to improve the English dramatist is as unfortunate as might have been expected. Passing over the injury to one or two interesting scenes occasioned by certain excisions and colloquial changes, we find that the entire design of the last act is perverted by the substitution of an unnatural exhibition of melodramatic bombast for the original quiet and simple gathering together of the threads of the story. In consequence of this error one of the chief purposes of the comedy—one, indeed, which Mr. ROBERTSON appears always to have in view in his more ambitious works—the consistent illustration of society as it actually exists, and not as theatrical imagination pictures it, is as good as lost. Perhaps it is too much to expect from imperfect human nature that a manager who is also a writer of plays should refrain from occasionally offering the public specimens of his own work; but after this unsatisfactory experience we may trust that such inharmonious combinations as that witnessed in "Play," as it now stands, will not be attempted in future. There are dramatic extremes which will not meet, and never can be made to meet, on equal terms.

The representation, on Monday evening, was not without good points. The chief defect in the general action was a want of the promptness and directness especially required in Mr. ROBERTSON's pieces, to preserve the unity of effect. This, undoubtedly, will be less perceptible hereafter. The principal characters were sustained with very different degrees of merit. No pleasanter success has been witnessed in many seasons than that achieved by Miss AGNES ETHEL, in the part of the fresh-hearted, ingenuous and affectionate young English girl, *Rosie Fanquehere*. Her unaffected and apparently artless grace in every scene called to mind some of the daintiest performances of the same class upon the French stage. On the other hand, the impersonation of her immediate companion and follower, *Frank Price*, by Mr. J. B. POLK, was correspondingly bad, the gentleman acting upon a sort of theory that angular awkwardness and agile avoidance of easy posture were necessary to express the bashful timidity with which the young lover is oppressed. His fantoccine skippings and twirlings reduced the lively and sometimes delicate scenes in which he participated to the last condition of absurdity. Of his singing we say nothing, as we take it for granted it has already been dispensed with. Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS displayed her usual intelligence and cultivation in the character of the neglected wife, *Amanda*, and the icy cruelty of her husband, the *Chevalier Browne*, was forcibly depicted by Mr. GEORGE CLARKE. Mrs. G. H. GILBERT and Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, as a couple of English tourists of the type which annually spreads terror throughout continental watering places, were abundantly rewarded for their endeavors to enliven the less important scenes. A new proof of an old theatrical fact—that of the impossibility of even the best among actors to advantageously appear in parts totally unsuited to them—was afforded, we regret to say, by Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT. In appearance and in manner, alike, he failed to realize the idea of the cool and practical adventurer, *Bruce Fanquehere*. Messrs. DAVIDGE and BEEKMAN contributed to the mirth of the evening by their humorous representation of two hot-headed Prussian officers. Their uniform, by the bye, was incorrect, but that is a matter about which the public cares little.

The scenery prepared for "Play" is charming. The opening picture of the valleys and hills of Baden, and the view of the ruined castle, are as picturesque and romantic as travelers are apt to find in their European wanderings. They are not like anything in Baden, to be sure, but they are admirable all the same. The music, what there is of it, is excellently managed by Mr. ROBERT STOEPEL. We presume he is not responsible for the mistake, during the second act, of producing progressive chords from an Æolian harp.

"Play" is announced for repetition every evening, and on Saturday afternoons, until further notice.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE MONEY?—A correspondent has addressed to us the following inquiry. We pause for a reply:

Shortly after the assassination of ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the writer and many other merchants had sent to them blank form lists, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for a monument to his memory. To the best of my belief a hundred thousand dollars or more were returned in cash. What has become of the money, and what are the invested returns, are matters of public interest.

Arrival of United States Sloop-of-War Albany—Rear-Admiral Hoff.

The United States sloop-of-war *Albany*, flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron, Rear-Admiral H. K. HOFF commanding, arrived at this port last evening. The *Albany* is late from Key West and recently from Santiago de Cuba, where she has been in company with the iron-clads *Centaur* and *Gettysburg*, to inquire into the execution of two American citizens. The *Albany* has been in commission since March, 1868, during which time she has been actively employed at various points looking after American interests.

TELEGRAMS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Passage of the Irish Church Bill—Congratulatory Address from the Municipal Council of Dublin.

DUBLIN, Aug. 17.—The Municipal Council have adopted an address to Earl SPENCER, Mr. GLADSTONE and Earl GREY, congratulating them and the country on the passage of the Irish Church Bill. The Conservative members of the Council abstented themselves when the vote on the address was taken.

Archbishop CULLEN has summoned the Roman Catholic Bishops to meet in Council for the discussion of public questions.

Harvard vs. Oxford—The Latest Bulletin—The Betting Five to Two on Oxford.

LONDON, Aug. 17.—The Harvard and Oxford crews are out every day for practice. For the past few days the tide between Putney and Mortlake has been bad, and the rowing could only be done early in the morning or late at night. Good judges say the Oxonians are "faultless—past comment." The Harvard crew are much improved, and are rapidly working into the English style. They display great strength, and their pace against the reverse tide is rapid. The question is generally asked: "Can they hold out at the terrific pace with which they start?" The betting to-day is five to two on Oxford. Yesterday it was three to one. Both crews rowed from Mortlake to Putney to-day. The Harvards made from 36 to 40 strokes per minute. They had heavy weather part of the way.

It is rumored that WILLIAM STUART, the English Minister to Buenos Ayres, will go to Madrid in the same capacity.

CHARLES MOORE, member of Parliament for Tipperary, is dead.

FRANCE.

The Amnesty Decree—Comments of the Press—The Funeral of Marshal Niel.

PARIS, Aug. 17.—The Press of the city regard the recent amnesty decree of the Emperor as an abandonment of past policy and a pledge for the future.

The funeral of Marshal NIEL takes place to-day.

Health of the Emperor—The Vacancy in the Cabinet.

PARIS, Aug. 17, (By the French Cable.)—The Emperor is better to-day and took a walk in the park at St. Cloud.

It is now asserted that General LEBOEUF will be appointed Minister of War.

SPAIN.

Defeat of Carlists and their Leader Captured.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—A body of Carlists led by Vicar ALGUELAS were defeated at Abejuela by the national troops. The Vicar and nineteen of his men were taken prisoners.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.

Comments of the Vienna Journals—The Course of Prussia Denounced.

VIENNA, Aug. 17.—The entire Press of the city disapproves the note recently sent by the Prussian Government denying VON BEUST's assertion in respect to his endeavors to promote amity. The journals denounce the course of Prussia as "unprecedented diplomacy."

GERMANY.

The Coming Ecumenical Council—Attitude of the North and South States.

BERLIN, Aug. 17.—It is reported that the North and South German States have agreed to common action with respect to the Ecumenical Council, if the resolutions adopted by that body on the question of the temporal power of the Pope should threaten the peace of Europe.

GREECE.

The Baptism of Prince Constantine—Special Invitation to the American Minister.

CORFU, Aug. 17.—Mr. TUCKERMAN, the American Minister, has received a special invitation to attend the festivities on the occasion of the baptism of Prince CONSTANTINE, at Athens.

ROME.

A Coming Universal Exhibition of Christian Art.

ROME, Aug. 17.—The Pope has decided to hold a Universal Exhibition of Christian Art next year.

CUBA.

Opening of the Casino Espanol—Speech of the Captain-General.

HAVANA, Aug. 17.—At the opening of the Casino Espanol, Captain-General DE RODAS made a speech. He congratulated the gentlemen who had established the institution on having carried out an idea pregnant with good results. He believed it would serve to tighten the bonds of affection that should unite good Spaniards on both sides of the ocean. He warned the members of this, as well as those of similar associations, that they should avoid political discussions; otherwise their reunions would degenerate into political or revolutionary clubs, presenting obstacles to good government.

The President of the Casino and the editor of the *Prensa* made replies, fully according with the sentiments of the Captain-General.

The Question of Cession of the Island to the United States—Spanish Newspaper Reports.

MADRID, Aug. 17.—The *Epoca* and other newspapers of the city deny the existence of negotiations between Spain and the United States relative to Cuba. It is said that the Government desires the restoration of order in Cuba before considering the subject of the cession to the United States. The rumor of a proposition looking to an Iberian union is officially denied. PAUL S. FORBES, of Boston, who has been here sometime in the interest of Cuba, has gone to America. He will return again on the reassembling of the Cortes.

CANADA.

The Governor-General in Halifax—His Reception—The New Road from Thunder Bay to Red River.

HALIFAX, N. S., Aug. 17.—The Governor-General and party arrived here yesterday afternoon and were received at the depot by a guard of honor composed of military, volunteers and a very large concourse of people, including the Governor, Judges and other prominent men. The Mayor read an address signed by 2,000 persons, to which his Excellency replied. He will attend the opening of the Windsor and Annapolis Railway to-morrow, and a public banquet on Thursday.

OTTAWA, Aug. 17.—Hon. JOSEPH HOWE and Hon. Mr. MCDOUGALL left this morning for Thunder Bay to inspect the road now building from that point to Red River.

The Rideau Canal has been repaired, and navigation is resumed.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Advices from Arizona—Fight with the Indians—Mining Matters in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Late advices from Arizona state that the troops have made a successful excursion to Bare Mountain. They killed and wounded a number of Indians and destroyed considerable property. A company of soldiers had returned from an unsuccessful search for the mails recently captured by Indians near Camp Rule Creek. Besides checks, vouchers, &c., the mail contained many greenbacks. The savages attacked a train between Weikenburg and the Vulture mine, and captured nine mules.

LEWIS PRAVOST, a leading agriculturist in this State, died at San Jose to-day.

A company has been incorporated to work the iron mines of California.

The Coming Commercial Convention at Louisville—Extensive Arrangements.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—The various committees of the Commercial Convention have resolved to put up a suitable building for the October assemblage, no building in the city being large enough to accommodate the delegates. Over one hundred Northern Governors and Congressmen have written letters warmly indorsing the object and promising hearty cooperation and their own attendance. Large delegations will come from every State. At the request of the Committee, Governor STEVENSON will make the welcoming address.

MEXICO.

The Assassination Conspiracy—Serious Aspect of the Revolt in Yucatan—Pacificatory Measures.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 13, via HAVANA, Aug. 17.—The conspiracy against the life of President JUAREZ, the discovery of which has already been reported, was completely frustrated. All the principal conspirators, including five Generals, were captured. One of the latter has since escaped from prison and is in Michoacan. A number of persons arrested in connection with this plot have been set at liberty.

The Mexican army is to be filled up by enlistment instead of conscription. Recruiting parties will be sent throughout the country, and extra inducements will be offered.

The Indian revolt in Yucatan is growing more serious. The Indians are 1,500 strong, and their numbers are increasing. They have burned seven hacienda near Izamal. The Cuban residents of Merida have offered their services to the Government to assist in the defence of the city. Two Indian chiefs have been captured in the Chiapas and shot. The Indians in Michoacan are becoming turbulent.

Señor SOLANAR, formerly Chairman of the Mexican Boundary Commission, has become insane.

JOHN BLACK, for many years Consul in Mexico, has gone to New-York.

The National Military Academy at Tacubaya is full of students, and is in a very prosperous condition.

The revolutions in the State of Tamaulipas is ended. The pronunciados have been dispersed, and are asking for amnesty.

The question of State's rights, which caused the difficulty in Queretaro, has not yet been settled.

Inundations in the State of Jalisco have caused great damage.

PROHIBITION.

Massachusetts State Temperance Convention in Boston—Adoption of an Address and Resolutions—The State Constitution Discussed.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The State Temperance Convention, called by the Prohibitionists, under the auspices of the Temperance Alliance, met in Tremont Temple this forenoon. The number in attendance was about 300. Hon. WARREN GRINWOLD was chosen temporary Chairman, and made a brief address. The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the name of Hon. P. EMORY ALDRICH, of Worcester, for President, with the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. Upon taking the chair Mr. ALDRICH delivered an address, in which he defended the principle of prohibition, and urged the friends of temperance to unite in sustaining it. Other gentlemen also delivered addresses in favor of prohibition, and of sustaining the law.

On the conclusion of these addresses the Convention took a recess.

In the afternoon the Convention re-assembled. A motion was made to appoint delegates to the Chicago National Convention. After considerable discussion, the motion was adopted and a list of delegates from different parts of the State was appointed.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was then read, showing that 211 towns were represented by 1,416 delegates.

The Committee on Address and Resolutions then made their report. The address is a brief summing up of the arguments in favor of prohibition. It urges the people to elect prohibition representatives to the Legislature, and declares that whichever party will adopt the principle of prohibition will win such success as never before was given it.

The resolutions favor sustaining the Prohibitory law on account of the immense results thus far derived from it; call on the political parties of the Commonwealth to insert in their platforms the approval of prohibition as a principle right in itself and of the highest benefit to the people; declares that the party that for nearly twenty years has controlled the administration of the State Government is especially bound to recognize these principles if it would continue to direct the councils of the State; thanks the Constables of the State for their faithfulness in executing the law; recognizes the various services of Governor CLAFLIN to the cause of prohibition, and recommends the establishment of a daily morning newspaper to be devoted to the temperance cause in Boston.

After the reading of the address and resolutions, a discussion arose upon the resolutions, thanking the Constabulary and indorsing Governor CLAFLIN. The members complained that Chief Constable JONES had not done his duty, and that some of Governor CLAFLIN's Judges drank wine, and the discussion was at times exciting.

The address and all of the resolutions were finally adopted, and the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

THE RECENT SHIPWRECKS.

Work on the Germania—Only a Small Portion of Her Cargo Recovered—Other Wrecks Near by—Condition of the Cleopatra.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Aug. 17.—The news from the wreck of the steamship *Germania* up to last night represents that only one bar of silver had been recovered since Saturday, making twenty-eight bars in all. The ship has settled down aft in nine fathoms water. The cargo coming up, consisting of sewing machines, clocks, tobacco and cigars, is almost worthless. The officers of the *Germania* report that another steamship had struck near the same place on the same day, but she got off and proceeded on her voyage. The Captain of the *Germania* is still at the wreck. The passengers of the *Germania* expressed the greatest satisfaction at the treatment they received at Trepassy and at this place.

The *Cleopatra* sunk in shoal water. Her Captain is endeavoring to secure the cargo saved by the boats.

The bark *Odd Fellow*, of New-London, bound to Greenland, was lost at Little Placentia on Friday, and was plundered by the wreckers. Nothing was saved for the owners.

BASE BALL.

Olympics vs. Nationals, at Washington.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 17.—The third and deciding contest between the Olympic and National Base-Ball Clubs of this city, this afternoon, resulted in favor of the Olympics by a score of 42 to 35. The batting of the Olympics was heavy and safe. MALONE's catching was the finest ever witnessed in Washington, taking several foul tips from the bat. The Nationals brought out their new pitcher, OSBORNE, formerly of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A large number of persons were present to witness the contest.

Defeat of the Orientals in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 17.—The Keystones, of this city, defeated the Orientals, of New-York, by a score of 25 to 17, as follows:

Keystone	4	7	0	1	5	5	4	11	—42
Oriental	0	1	3	2	0	6	0	5	—17

Entertainment in Wilmington, N. C.—Senator Abbott as an Editor—Fears of a Duel—Both Parties Arrested—Happy Ending of the Whole Affair.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17.—For a week past a personal difficulty has been pending between Major J. A. ENGLEHARD, editor of the *Journal*, and General J. C. ABBOTT, United States Senator, which grew out of an editorial article that appeared in the *Post* of the 9th inst., in which the editors of the *Journal* were denounced as public liars, on account of alleged injustice done to Mr. ABBOTT in the reports made of his speeches. On Tuesday evening ABBOTT addressed a note to ENGLEHARD, in which he stated he, (ABBOTT,) and not the editor of the *Post*, was the author of the offensive article, and he was personally responsible for the same. On Wednesday and Thursday there were unmistakable evidences that ENGLEHARD would attack ABBOTT on sight, but the vigilance of the authorities prevented. On Thursday ABBOTT was arrested and placed under bonds to keep the peace. ENGLEHARD successfully evaded arrest, until Saturday morning at 1 o'clock, when he was surprised at a private house by the Sheriff and a posse of men, and placed under bonds. Sunday morning ENGLEHARD with three friends proceeded to South Carolina, and addressed a communication to ABBOTT, of which the following is an extract:

"You must now make a full retraction of the contents of that article, and an apology for publishing it, or give me the satisfaction to which I am entitled in accordance with the code of honor."

Monday, General ABBOTT, through some friends, replied in a communication, of which the following is an extract:

"By the authority of General ABBOTT, and being fully empowered by him, in his name, we retract in full the article in the *Post* of the 9th inst., referring to Major ENGLEHARD, and express our regret that it was written and published."

The amend was accepted by the friends acting for ENGLEHARD in a written communication, in which they stated that in nothing that has appeared in the *Journal* was any assault on the private character of General ABBOTT intended, and expressing regret that it had been so construed.

Another Prize Fight near St. Louis—A Disgraceful Affair.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 17.—At 9 o'clock this morning a prize-fighting party, numbering 1,200 persons, left this city on the steamer *Louisville* for Foster's Island, the scene of the conflict between ALLEN and MCDOOLE. The combatants were taken on board at Carondelet, six miles below the city, between the hours of 10 and 11. The party arrived at the grounds chosen for the fight at 12:30 P. M. KELLY and O'BALDWIN were seconds for GALLAGHER, and COYNE and RILEY seconds for ALLEN. The fight began at 2:40, and on the termination of the ninth round the sponge was thrown up by GALLAGHER's seconds, and ALLEN declared the victor. The fight was short, but is said to have been very desperate. Both men were badly punished.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—The account telegraphed from the battle-field this afternoon does not agree with descriptions brought by reporters who returned on the *Louisville* this evening. Instead of nine rounds, eleven were fought. At the end of the eleventh round KELLY, one of GALLAGHER's seconds, threw up the sponge, and ALLEN and his friends left the ring. Subsequently the referee said he did not know who threw up the sponge, and declared the battle a draw.

Dartmouth College—Meeting of the Trustees and Committee of the Alumni.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 17.—The Trustees of Dartmouth College and the Committee of the Alumni chosen at the centennial celebration, met here to-day. The Committee held a meeting and passed a series of resolutions, which were submitted to the Trustees in session. Among other things the Committee consider it essential to the prosperity of the College that a minority of the Trustees should be appointed by nominations by the Alumni; that the Trustees should hold office for a limited period, instead of for life; that the two vacancies now existing in the Board should remain until filled in the manner contemplated; that the restriction in the charter by which eight of the twelve Trustees must be residents of New-Hampshire ought to be removed.

The Trustees took the resolutions into consideration, and will report at some future time.

A Boy Shot by a Policeman in Pittsburg, Penn.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 17.—At a picnic to-day a policeman, while making an arrest, was attacked by a crowd of boys, and in defence of himself fired into the crowd, shooting a boy named DAVID MCCARTY through the thigh. The wound is not considered dangerous.

The boat race between HAMMILL and COULTER will take place on Thursday, instead of Friday.

Fires in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 17.—The morocco factory of FREEMAN SEWALL, in Charlestown, was destroyed by fire last night, with a portion of its contents. The loss is about $15,000; partially insured.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 17.—A fire occurred to-day in Wilbraham, which destroyed the barns of ARSON BREWER, together with their contents. The loss is about $3,000, on which there is a partial insurance.

The Case of Kriel, the Wife-Murderer, in Louisville, Ky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 17.—The order of the Governor directing the Sheriff to proceed with the sentence of KRIEL, the wife-murderer, is to be revoked, the mandate of the Clerk of the Court having been issued by mistake.

Seizure of Cigars in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 17.—Collector STOCKDALE to-day seized 11,000 cigars manufactured in Key West, Fla., for violation of Internal Revenue laws. The boxes containing the cigars were not branded.

Heavy Robbery on a Street Car in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—Captain A. B. MCKEE, a well-known steamboat man in this city, lost his pocketbook on a street car last night. It contained $4,600 in money and $10,000 in notes and checks.

PERSONAL.

Miss ADA WEBB, the well-known and popular young actress, was last evening married, at her residence in Brooklyn, to Mr. WILLIAM CONNOR, of New-Orleans.

Mr. CONSTANT MAYER, the distinguished French artist, has just received intelligence of his nomination as Chevalier of the Legion of Honor. His appointment dates from the 15th inst.

Major-General JOHN C. ROBINSON, who in the battle of Gettysburg gallantly commanded the Second Division of the First Corps, arrived in the City yesterday, *en route* to the meeting of veterans, which takes place next week on the Gettysburg battle-field.

On Sunday morning last at the Episcopal Church, St. Mary's, at Peekskill, Mr. STEPHEN MASSETT delivered a sermon from the text "Nothing but Leaves," for the benefit of the funds of the Church.

Dr. IRENÆUS PRIME, of the New-York *Observer*, will deliver a lecture on "Turkey and the Turks," at the Mount Kisco Presbyterian Church, this evening.

The FLORENCES arrived by the steamer *Scotia* from Liverpool yesterday afternoon, and were escorted up the bay by a party of their friends and admirers on board the chartered steamboat *Frank Woodruff*. They are stopping at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

President GRANT is expected in Newport this week. He will be the guest of Governor MORGAN, on Narragansett-avenue.

In the will of the late WADE BOLTON, of Memphis, the following appears: "I give and bequeath the widow and children of General THOMAS JONATHAN JACKSON, known as Stonewall Jackson, who fell at the battle of Chancellorsville, Virginia, ten thousand dollars, as history tells me his widow's furniture was sold after his death for debt."

P. Dice de Rivera, of the Spanish Legation; Commander Corrie, of the United States Navy, and Dr. A. H. Okie, of Providence, are at the Albemarle Hotel. Governor P. O. Hebert, of Louisiana, is at the New-York Hotel. Governor John T. Hoffman and lady, of Albany, are at the Clarendon Hotel. Mr. and Mrs. William J. Florence, General D. C. Littlejohn, of Buffalo, Hon. A. Wing, of Albany, and H. Ames, of Connecticut, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Hon. H. B. Titus, of Washington, is at the Hoffman House. General J. C. Robinson, of the United States Army, is at the St. Denis Hotel. Colonel Geo. W. Skinner, of Milwaukee, Hon. J. H. Cancosman, of St. Louis, and Colonel Joseph Rouse, of Hong Kong, are at the St. Charles Hotel.

EUROPEAN NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE SCOTIA AND HAMMONIA.

The Cunard steamship *Scotia*, which left Liverpool Aug. 7, and Queenstown Aug. 8, reached this port yesterday. The advices are later by two days than those at hand by the *City of Boston*. The steamship *Hammonia*, from Hamburg Aug. 4 and Havre Aug. 6, arrived last evening. Captain MEIER will accept our thanks for late Continental papers.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of Aug. 5, much alarm was occasioned in the vicinity of the Houses of Parliament by a sudden and loud explosion, which was heard distinctly in the corridors of the House of Commons. Several persons passing over Westminster Bridge were also attracted by the loud report, which was followed by a body of smoke ascending from the east end of the terrace of the Houses of Parliament, by the Commons' pier and near to the residence of the Speaker. The Police on duty in the House quickly proceeded to the spot, when they discovered a tin case which had contained gunpowder and a portion of a fuse. It was surmised by the Police that some miscreant, whose purpose could not be ascertained, had thrown the can with its deadly contents from Westminster Bridge, and then ran off. No damage was occasioned. The Police, although soon on the spot after the explosion was heard, were not able to make any arrests. When the fact of the explosion became known in the House, for a time considerable alarm prevailed; but members soon quieted down, and went on with business.

The munificence of Mr. PEABODY has found an honorable rivalry in the act of a manufacturer of Birmingham, Mr. JOSIAH MASON, who has just delivered to the trustees the property and endowments of his splendid pile of almshouses and orphanage at Erdington. The amount of money expended in this benefaction is no less than $250,000, being equal to the donation of Mr. PEABODY to the London poor. A singular coincidence in the lives of these two men is, that both were born in September, 1795. In 1859 Mr. MASON began a set of almshouses and an orphanage on a small scale, and these have gradually developed till the result is the dedication of two separate establishments—one for the residence of twenty-six poor widows, and the other a huge pile of buildings, for the accommodation of 300 boys and girls. The Orphanage is an imposing building in the Lombardic style, situated on thirteen acres of ground, at Erdington, near Sutton. The cost of erection was $60,000, and the endowment consists of property valued at $200,000. The annual income is $10,000. Provision has been made for the perfect exclusion of sectarian teaching. The deed provides that the Holy Scriptures only, without creed, catechism, or formulary of any church, shall be taught to the children.

The Judicial Commission appointed to investigate the case of the imprisoned nun at Cracow commenced their researches on July 28, by going over the convent in company with an escort of Police. In passing through the refectory they discovered, according to the *Kraj*, of Cracow, a secret chamber containing a whole collection of mediæval instruments of torture. Among these are two huge cement weighing eighty pounds each, which guilty nuns had to wear on their backs as a punishment, two heavy stones of marble to be placed on the chest, and a number of "crowns of thorns" with long and sharp iron nails. There were also several girdles also fitted with nails pointing inwards, which it is said were worn next the skin by penitents, and there was a sort of kneut for flogging the refractory. The Commissioners next proceeded to the chapel, and found in the choir four coffins containing the bodies of former abbesses. The corpses are well preserved, and can be seen through the upper surfaces of the coffins, which are of glass.

The preparations for the reception of the Empress of the French in the East were being pushed on with great activity. An order for the riverine, which are to be unusually gorgeous, had been given to the Prince of WALES' tailor, and Mr. MARCO VIDO, who acted as *maitre de hotel* at Saith Bazaar during the late visit of His Royal Highness, has been sent to Paris with a credit of £15,000 to complete the services of plate and to arrange with one of the first purveyors of the Palais Royal to supply the table at Beyleribeg during Her Majesty's stay. A subvention of £3,000 had also been given to Mr. RAUM for commencing his operatic season a month earlier than usual, and he has, it is said, already engaged a strong company in Italy, which will be in Pera by the 1st of September. The Empress will be accompanied by the Prince and Princess MURAT, who recently visited Constantinople, and by three ladies of honor and two chamberlains.

It has been officially stated that according to inquiries made by Government officials, the total number of persons killed by the coal mine accident near Dresden is 162.

ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

The Question of Boundaries in Parliament.

In the House of Commons, Aug. 6, Lord MILTON rose to ask the Under Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he would afford an assurance to the House that no arrangements would be entered into by the Government which would in any way prejudge the question of the land or water boundaries between the British possessions and the United States until the whole correspondence upon these subjects has been laid upon the table of the House. He had asked for these returns on a previous occasion, but they had been refused, and he believed there was something beneath that refusal. In fact, he had come to the conclusion that there was an intention to give up a part of the British possessions in compensation for the *Alabama* claims, and, entertaining this belief, he desired to ask the Government what course it was intended to pursue in regard to the British colonies on the Pacific coast. The question was one that not only affected those colonies, but it likewise affected the future history of Canada. He had reason to believe that the papers he had formerly asked for, although refused to that House, were actually laid before the American Congress.

Mr. OTWAY said this matter, if it was not involved in any mystery, it was extremely simple. There were two boundaries—the land boundary and the water boundary—and they formed two distinct questions as between this country and the United States. The land boundary question was settled. Commissioners on the part of this country and of the United States had jointly investigated the matter, and it was at an end. With regard to the water boundary, a difference of opinion arose between the two countries as to the line which should determine the boundary between them. In 1860 Lord RUSSELL, then our Foreign Minister, proposed that this question should be determined by arbitration, and the United States agreed to that proposal. The civil war supervened, and no effect was given to the proposal; but in October last year the British Ministers themselves renewed the negotiations, and a protocol signed by the noble Lord, the member for King's Lynn, was entered into. That protocol Lord CLARENDON submitted, but a convention, which was submitted to the United States, was eventually by a committee, and rejected by the Senate for approval. There the matter rested, and it was quite out of the power of Her Majesty's Government to interfere in it. In these circumstances he trusted the noble Lord would consent to await the decision of the United States Senate.

Lord MILTON assented, and the motion was withdrawn.

HARVARD AND OXFORD.

Additional News of Preparations for the Approaching Contest—English Opinions and Counsel.

From the Daily News, Aug. 4.

It would be difficult to meet with more favorable weather, or a more suitable tide, either for match practice or pleasure, than the Amerian crew had yesterday for their customary morning row up. The water was just at flood, the wind, which had blown small guns during the night, and until far into the morning, had subsided into the gentlest of southern zephyrs, scarcely ruffling the glassy surface of a few yards before a placid mirror-like, smooth, gliding surface, in which cloud, and boat, and bank were reflected with photographic correctness of detail. A more enjoyable ramble than the strand of such a river as the Thames is such a day cannot be taken. It is more inspiriting, and invigorating exercise than a pull upon its polished waters—and up in the neighborhood of Putney and Barnes there is clear water—can be found in few other places so readily accessible. The Harvard men did not go up with the full swing of the tide, but waited for the slack water, just after the top of the flood, and then at a little after 12 o'clock started for what was so far as our own appreciation of results go, shall be best of the relative merits of the American and the English style of rowing. Accordingly KELLY no longer leads the way, per give offensive; but we observed that on both occasions the practice of yesterday morning he rowed the outrowin up the course in a leisurely, almost in the dawdling order, and thoroughly in the intricacies of upriver navigation; and that the lesson was not thrown away the marked improvement in the steadiness of the movement, guiding of the coxswain, and general quietness. There was a more excitement when the crew took to the boat for the start on Monday, and a much larger number of spectators, in the same boat. Once in their boat, they pulled away at about thirty-six strokes, a minute against the turning tide, continuing up at a capital pace to the Lock Mills, Hammersmith Bridge, where they stopped, and coming back with the tide, soon increased their time to forty strokes a minute, which they maintained from the bridge to opposite Craven Cottage, when it fell to thirty-eight, at which it continued to Putney Bridge. The crew occupied a long half hour in finishing, and their best reverse time was just upon the time and quicker, by the Lock Mills and back to Putney Bridge was about twenty three minutes. In the afternoon they went out again, rowing up to Chiswick Eyot and back, making about the same time in the morning, and engaging the greater part of the distance with the tide—a which, it being dead low water, there was scarcely any to affect them either way—thirty-eight strokes a minute.

The present week has witnessed not only a change in their crew, but an alteration in the relative positions of the crew. Their own boat is constructed, as has been before stated, on the American principle of rowing, which assimilates in many respects to that of the Tyne and most of our own northern rivers, one peculiarity being that the stroke and bow oars are worked respectively on the opposite side of the boat to what they are in our London rivers. In order that the men may row on the side to which they have been accustomed, the coxswain of the four of the London Rowing Club has been required necessary a shifting of places, and Mr. LORING, who is the American outrigger, took bow, pass pulls stroke, while Mr. RIGG shifts from stroke to bow, and Mr. SIMMONS and Mr. RIGG changing places from 2 to 3 and 3 to 2 respectively. The result of this is to place the two longest-reached men, and consequently the greatest power of propulsion, amidships; but as Mr. RIGG is for his height somewhat more fleshy than his colleagues who are nearer the stern, it may in the opinion of some nautical judges, throw a little too much weight in proportion to the power in the bow. No sensible retardation was, however, observable from this cause yesterday, and seeing that the boat is so well balanced with the tide, it is doubtful whether the arrangement will not be advantageous rather than otherwise. It appears that it is not SIMMONS who is building the new boat for the Harvard crew, but an American builder, they brought over with them some little trimmings to be fitted here and there at the day of the match not having been yet fixed; but the American gentlemen, who have the choice of four days, have probably good reasons for keeping this, as well as their extreme powers of speed, to themselves for the present. At all events, it will probably be on the 23d inst., the first of the four days, as that is one of the days already fixed for the Thames Regatta, when there will be no end of matches and a crowded river.

From the Daily Telegraph, Aug. 7.

During the past fortnight, while the American crew have been taking their daily exercise in the full blaze of that publicity which is one of the drawbacks of training at Putney, the Oxford men have pulled on quite an equal amount of work, first in a retired nook near Henley, and latterly in a still more secluded part of the Thames at Fangbourne. As the guests of Mr. WILLAN, the elder, at his residence at Whitechurch, and under the immediate direction of Mr. MORRISON as their trainer, the Oxford men have enjoyed many advantages over their less favorably situated rivals. Anybody who knows—and who does not know?—the spirit which animates the representatives of either of our universities when the honor of their Alma Mater depends upon them, will readily believe that the opportunity at Henley and at Fangbourne has been most profitably used. The latter village, favored by the Great Western with few stopping trains per day, is happily free from any particular object of interest to attract the London excursionist. Hence it is as quiet and primitive a village as were in the good old coaching days of half a century ago. A lovely English landscape, richly fertile, highly cultivated, and well wooded, forms the surrounding of the village, and is intersected by the straight, smooth surface of the Thames, still and deep, and clear and bright. Such is Fangbourne. Every day since they arrived—Sundays, of course, excepted—the Oxford four have come down to their boat-house first at high noon, and again in the early evening, paddled in gigs or skiffs, and then taken to their long racing boats for a stroke and nearly pull all the way up past Goring and Streatley. The water-weeds and rushes which flourish in wild luxuriance here have been cut away to keep the course clear, so that from start to finish the Oxford men have had a rapid row way without observation and without interruption.

As a whole, this crew is fresher and more youthful looking than that sent over to represent Harvard, all of whom appear to have arrived at manly age. Mr. WILLAN, the most experienced oarsman of the crew, is not looking particularly well, and has been, we believe, slightly indisposed. He is, nevertheless, a powerful and useful oar, despite as evident shortness of arm, which must impart freedom of reach forward. Mr. VARSHAW, who is probably the strongest, most young man, apparently full of health, strength, vigor and confidence. Mr. TEBBS, the President, the tallest man of the four, must be able to pulls very strong oar, and to give so protection that long and effective swing for which the Oxford University crew are famous. Mr. DOMINICK, the stroke, a smaller and lighter man, shows a great deal of nerve and well-concentrated power. The coxswain, Mr. HALL, of Corpus, a youth who has his honors yet to win on the Thames, gives weight at the expense of experience. He is a very young and a stone lighter than Mr. BURNHAM, of the American four. In both crews, now that both have got into some thing like racing form, it may, without any personal disparagement, be said that the weak point is the bow; but in other respects the difference is only comparatively, and we could not be sure were not the other three men of more than ordinary stamina and skill. Mr. TEBBS, although heavier than Mr. SIMMONS, of the Harvard four, cannot boast of the same signs of muscular development, nor of that massive and strongly knit frame which has been noted by many who have seen the American four. Mr. LORING and Mr. RIGG are apparently more matured persons than the corresponding pair of the Oxford boat, and on that account do not exhibit the same aspect of vigor and freshness which marks the stroke and No. 3 of the Dark Blues.

TURKEY AND EGYPT.

The Menace to the Viceroy—Turkish Policy for the Future.

From the Levant Herald.

The Egyptian plot thickens. The "Royal progress," on which the Viceroy set out with such obtrusive state ten weeks ago—beginning at Derfa and meaning to finish at Livadia—has proved the most signal of *fiascos*, and ends worthily in an abrupt and humiliating flight back to Cairo. With the ground prepared, as he imagined, by his faithful almoner, NUBAR, he went to Europe in full hope of tacit recognition as an independent Prince, and returns with his pretensions everywhere disallowed, and his position even as a provincial Satrap very gravely impeached. Nemesis has seldom dealt to treasonable ambition, not openly proclaimed, a more rude rebuke. If, as a Paris newspaper states, his Highness has thus incontinently hurried back "in consequence of dispatches from Constantinople," this can only mean either that his request for an invitation to come to Stamboul has been declined, or that the intelligence received from his local agents was such as to suggest the prudence of a speedy return to the Kabeykiah. Or rather, we believe it to mean both; for our information is that his offer to come to the capital if invited was declined; and assuredly the only news his boksh can give him from either the Porte or Dolmabaktche is the reverse of good.

It now remains to see what further action the Porte will take—whether it will weakly permit the Viceroy thus to budge and await another opportunity, or will protect itself against the gravest blow that could be struck at the integrity of the Empire, by improving its opportunity and enforcing the forfeiture he has committed. The return of MUSTAPHA FAZEL PASHA, his nominee, to the Ministry, and the manner in which he has been received at the frontier and in the capital, encourage the hope that the Grand Vizier intends to act with the firmness which both the interests and dignity of the Government require. If, indeed, his recent bold language were the only sign the Viceroy had shown of a determination to sever this connection with the Porte, it might be prudent to affect belief in his sincerest assurances of loyalty; but ever since his accession to the viceregal throne the whole drift and tendency of his policy has been toward independence. Alive to the value of European support, he has spared neither cutting nor pecuniary sacrifice to have his "enlightenment" and his "love of progress" contrasted with the "conservative barbarism" of the Porte. For years his emissaries in Paris and London have sung his praises in the columns of every newspaper that could be bribed or otherwise influenced into receiving their references; and then, when all this foreign preparation was more or less complete, he induced the Porte itself, by the largess of double tribute, to deprive his brother and uncle of their birthright in favor of his son. From the point thus gained to independence was but a step, and this he meant his late European tour to be. Fortunately for the Porte, the gulf has proved wider than he reckoned, and, instead of sending a recognized sovereign Prince on the other side, he has found decided time exposure and defeat in the pick of time. The Grand Vizier may rest assured, however, that so fixed a purpose is not likely to be abandoned by such a man. Foiled and disappointed now, he may remain for the time, but it will be prior return under cover of the first occasion of the Porte's embarrassment elsewhere. For the latter, the present moment is happily most favorable; for the decision it may bring to what it may, it is certain that no Government in Europe would lift a finger or a pen to save the Viceroy from the just consequences of his treason. Russia and Austria may encourage him to halcyon observations, but the majority of the French has enough on his hands on a pretext without meddling in a purely internal affair of the Porte; and with our own Government standing—as it assuredly would—still more firmly aloof, not even the Czar would dream of advising to interpose General IGNATIEFF's "good offices" in favor of the Khedive. Austria and Prussia would equally admit their want of right to interfere; and so the Porte would be not as free to deal with Egypt as with Crete or Roumelia, or Roumania.

Unless, then, there be reasons for inaction which outsiders know, the duty and interest of the Government are alike clear. It is not enough that the Viceroy is menaced, as he is of course meant to be by the sudden burst of imperial sunshine on MUSTAPHA FAZYL PASHA. On the contrary, it may be argued, are wanting. The sultan is playing for in a high game, and nothing seems more certain than that he will not shrink from the perils of the game. Strong in his wealth, in the venal devotion of his military officers, and, as he feels, in outside moral support, he will regard more threats of every kind, will answer all complaints with the protestations of injured innocence, and while doing so will prepare for a next and better opportunity. To the blind man, therefore, is to great him everything. The policy of the Porte is obvious enough—to enforce at once the forfeit he has incurred. The facility with which this may now be done is a reason the more why the opportunity should not be lost. HOMAYE FAZYL is not worth his salt, or with a couple of men-clads and an equal number of dismantled frigates, he could have the Italian's Consulate-General in Cairo within a week.

THE CHINESE QUESTION.

The Advent of the Celestials in California—Its Consequences from an English Standpoint.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 6.

These events bring us back to the reluctant but serious contemplation of a question which bids fair to assume gigantic proportions in modern society before it is finally laid to rest through revolutions as yet unforeseen. Are there, or are there not, any real limits to the doctrine of free trade in labor?

When the Chinese immigrants were first attracted to Australia by the gold diggings, a similar prejudice was excited against them among the European population. They were sent to Coventry as far as possible, were subject to frequent ill-usage, were heavily taxed, and their importation all but prohibited. How far this antipathy may by this time have been satisfied we do not know; but probably the two causes—the diminished returns of the diggings, and the paucity of females among the Chinese, which prevents them from establishing durable settlements—have rendered their invasion matter of less importance than was at first apprehended. How far were this opposition and its results justifiable? Of course, from the point of view of free-traders, and, indeed, of all of employers of labor, unjustifiable altogether. Its primary object was to keep up wages, thereby rendering production dearer. But the European malcontents were not unprepared with arguments in reply, the force of which it is not so easy to deny. These Chinese, they said, were a brutal, degraded race; they had lost by expatriation such domestic virtues as belonged to them, retained all their vile and pernicious habits; these had become worse and worse in consequence of the absence of females from their community; their expulsion or restriction became a duty, not to their competition in the labor market, but to society. And further, it was contended that in the view of the cause of labor itself, the question was not merely one of personal interests between European and Chinese, but whether the natural rate of wages—fixed as it now is by the standard of comfort and self-respect prevalent among English colonists—should be lowered to that which prevails among Asiatics.

There is, as we have said, more of substance in these reasonings than can be disposed of by merely repeating the ordinary apophthegms of the free-trade catechism. And they are identical, in principle, with those on which the best informed and most acute among the upholders of trade unions in this country, and of unions on the Continent, take their stand. No doubt the mass of their supporters carry their views no further than the simple object of keeping up wages by securing for themselves as much as they can of the income divisible between employer and laborer. But

THE LAST RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Baggage and Mail Train from Baltimore Smashed near Dauphin, Penn.—Three Persons Killed and Several Injured—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

From the Baltimore Sun, Aug. 16.

Reports reached this city on Saturday afternoon of a terrible accident on the Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad, running from Harrisburg to Dauphin, Penn., and used by the Northern Central Railway. Later accounts show that three employes of the Northern Central Railroad were killed, and an engine and three freight cars wrecked. The accident occurred about a mile and a half from Dauphin, and the train was the Buffalo Express and Erie mail train which left Baltimore at [illegible] o'clock on Friday night, and passed Harrisburg, Penn., at 3:36 o'clock on Saturday morning. The Harrisburg Telegraph of Saturday evening gives the following account of the disaster:

THE CAUSE OF THE ACCIDENT.

A rock weighing over half a ton fell from the side of the mountain, a distance of thirty feet, to the track, and the morning being rather foggy, it was apparently not discovered by the engineer before the cowcatcher struck it. The train must have been bounding along on express time, as the track for about 800 feet south of where the accident occurred is nearly straight, and the best time on railroads is generally made over these "air-line stretches." After the locomotive struck the rock, it pushed it along, breaking ties and tearing up the rails and ground for a distance of over 100 feet before it finally leaped over the embankment.

THE PLACE OF THE ACCIDENT.

The railroad track at the point where the locomotive left the track is about twenty feet above the roadway, known as the Millerstown pike. The pike at this place is about twenty feet wide, with a stone wall on the railroad side and the canal on the other. On the other side of the canal is the broad Susquehanna, while above the track towers a "spur" of the Dauphin mountain.

THE WRECK.

As soon as the locomotive left the road-bed it leaped over the wall down into the pike, and a part of the train, consisting of one baggage and three express cars, and the tender, like the lash to a whip, flew past the locomotive, the tender and one car falling into the canal, and the remainder of the baggage and express cars tumbling ahead of and around the locomotive. One passenger car tottered over the wall, but a rail thrown from the track happening at the moment to strike with one end on the pike supported the falling car and prevented its being thrown into the wreck below. The passengers in this car, (which was well filled) in their eagerness to escape, rushed to the upper end, and were it not for the coolness of the conductor, who directed them to escape with as little confusion as possible, no doubt the jarring which would have followed would have caused the car to tumble into the road below.

THE KILLED AND INJURED.

The engineer, C. WESLEY STEWART, who has a wife and child living in Baltimore, was struck in the breast by a part of the wreck, from the effect of which he died an hour or two afterward. The fireman, LEMUEL CRISMAN, who has a mother living at Reading, was carried down with the locomotive, and is supposed to have been instantly killed. He was found some time after the accident near the ashpan, with his head burned in a horrible manner. The baggage master and express agent were thrown into the canal. The baggage master only was hurt slightly about the head.

Several of the passengers were very slightly bruised. It cannot be said that any of them were injured sufficiently to prevent them from attending to their regular callings.

The engineer, MR. STEWART, we believe, was formerly master machinist at Sunbury, but his family having moved to Baltimore, he went on the road as engineer, holding that position up to the time of his death. The fireman, Mr. CRISMAN, has been on the road for a long time. His friends say that it was the intention of the Company to have given him an engineer's berth in a few days.

THE MAILS, BAGGAGE, &C.

So far as we could learn none of the mail-bags were injured. The mail was all reloaded about 8 o'clock this morning, and will reach its destination with less than a day's delay. Some of the baggage was thrown into the canal, and we noticed several trunks drawn therefrom completely water-soaked. One or two of the cars were loaded with peaches and fruit, nearly all of which was more or less damaged. A number of pilferers were on the ground, and several small boys carried off a large quantity of the fruit before their depredations were discovered by the railroad men.

NARROW ESCAPES.

How the men who were in the cars that went over the embankment escaped it is impossible to tell. The passengers on the train only appreciated their providential escape after leaving the cars. Had the whole train gone over the embankment, the loss of life would have been fearful.

Our reporter noticed one or two large rocks imbedded in the sand near where the other rock fell, and it is probable that they will be removed before any other passenger trains pass the spot. It is thought by some of those who have examined the hillside that the sand and gravel were washed away from the rock during the rainstorm of yesterday, and the jar of trains passing by loosened the boulder and caused it to roll down upon the track.

The men engaged in clearing away the wreck made their appearance at an early hour this morning, and have worked effectually all day. By Tuesday any one passing over the road would hardly know an accident with so many miraculous escapes had occurred in the vicinity. The telegraph wires which were torn from their fastenings have all been replaced, and there is again uninterrupted telegraphic communication over the line.

THE RESULT OF THE INQUEST.

Coroner PORTER held an inquest on the remains of STEWART and CRISMAN, at Dauphin, to-day. The jury in the case of the former rendered a verdict "that the said CHARLES W. STEWART came to his death from injuries received by the falling of a rock on the railroad track of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, in front of the Northern Central engine, when it threw it off the track, down a high stone wall, into the country road and canal, and that they do exonerate the Northern Central Railway Company from all blame. And further, they censure the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company for not keeping a watchman constantly on duty at the point where the said STEWART was injured—said point being deemed dangerous in the estimation of the jury."

The following is the verdict of the jury in the case of JACOB CRISMAN, the fireman: "That the said JACOB CRISMAN came to his death by the falling of a rock on the railroad track of the Schuylkill and Susquehanna Railroad Company, in front of the Northern Central engine, when it threw it off the track, down a big stone wall into the county road, and crushed the same JACOB CRISMAN under it. No blame is attached to the employes of said road."

The body of C. WESLEY STEWART reached his late residence in this city about 6 o'clock last evening. The remains will be buried this afternoon, by the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Red Men and Knights of Pythias, of which orders the deceased was an active member.

Probable Suicide in East Brookfield, Mass.

From the Springfield Republican, Aug. 16.

A man calling himself KELLY, and hailing from Mystic, Conn., a moulder by trade, presented himself at East Brookfield on Monday last, applying for work at the foundry at that place. He obtained employment, but had not worked long before he threw down his tools, declaring that he would do no more. He seemed to be somewhat agitated and volunteered an account of his past life. About ten years ago he was married. Soon after he enlisted in the army, served his time, returned, found his wife all right and was happy. Subsequently he enlisted in the navy; not long after he was informed that his wife had abandoned him, and was leading a dissolute life. From the crushing weight of this misfortune he seems never to have recovered. He brooded upon it continually, and had become, no doubt, a monomaniac in regard to it. The last time the man was seen in this vicinity was on Tuesday last, at the hotel in East Brookfield. On Thursday a note was found pinned to a tree near the borders of the adjacent pond, of which the following is a copy:—

"W. D. F. Kelly, East Brookfield:

I am crazy; my brain is on fire; I am destitute of everything that makes life happy. I have a mind to commit myself to the still waters at my feet, and bid farewell to earth. I am a moulder by trade. God pity me."

This note is written in a bold and manly hand, and indicates culture. The man, moreover, was apparently an intelligent, active and skillful workman. The inference is natural that he has committed suicide by drowning, although at last accounts no trace of his body had been found. He spoke of having relatives in Worcester, but, as their names were not mentioned, no means of communicating with them have yet been afforded.

Fatal Result of an Accident.

PETER BOCKER, a deaf mute, aged 18, and an inmate of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum, died yesterday from the effects of injuries sustained by his being run over by a Hudson River train near Fort Washington Station. The deceased had a leg and an arm crushed by the wheels of the locomotive. Dr. HARRIS, of the Health Board, notified Coroner FLYNN to hold an inquest over the remains, and he will proceed to do so to-day.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.

[illegible]

KINGS COUNTY.

[illegible]

QUEENS COUNTY.

[illegible]

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

[illegible]

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—FOR SALE—A property on 5th-av., [illegible], all covered with first-class buildings; suitable for a hotel, club or institution; [illegible]. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISTOWN, N. J., THE country place of the late [illegible], containing about [illegible] acres, one and a half miles from depot. On the premises are a large and costly mansion house, with all the modern improvements, farm-house, barns, grapery, green-house, ice-house and other necessary outbuildings, all in excellent order. [illegible] Apply to R. S. EMMET, No. 56 William-st., or JOSEPH W. HARTLEY, No. 112 Wall-st., or at farm-house, on the premises.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Furnished or unfurnished, [illegible] J. ODELL.

LOTS AT UNION TOWN, N. J.—[illegible] Inquire of THOS. BARCLAY, No. [illegible] Nassau-st.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated [illegible] BLACKWELL & SMITH, [illegible] Broadway [illegible].

COTTAGE FOR SALE—AT A GREAT bargain, with four acres, [illegible] C. SPEER & CO., No. [illegible] Cedar-st.

THE SOUTHERN LAND COMPANY, No. [illegible] Broome-st., New-York, have for sale desirable farms and homes in all parts of the South, all sizes and at all prices, on extra liberal terms.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET—IN THE TIMES BUILDING, NO. 40 Park-row, a spacious, well-lighted room, in good condition, on the fourth floor. Inquire of JOHN IRELAND, Cashier, Times Office.

TO RENT—PART OF REAR OFFICE, FIRST floor, No. 202 Broadway. Inquire on premises.

DESK-ROOM TO LET—NO. [illegible] BEEKMAN-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET—A THREE-STORY FRENCH-ROOF house, with basement and sub-cellar, containing fourteen rooms, [illegible] Brooklyn, E. D.; convenient to two lines of City cars.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone house, [illegible]

TO LET—BROOKLYN GENTEEL THREE-story extension dwelling; [illegible] Apply at No. 103 Ryerson-st.

A SMALL FAMILY CAN PROCURE board at a cottage in a beautiful location, three miles from Delaware Water Gap; [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD FIRST MORTGAGE CONVERTIBLE BONDS

OF THE

Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad Company.

OF ILLINOIS,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD AT THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK. COUPONS PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER.

FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

The Danville, Urbana, Bloomington and Pekin Railroad, upon whose property these bonds are issued, is now in process of construction, its termini being the Cities of Danville and Pekin, both in Illinois. [illegible]

[illegible]

Railroads.	Miles road.	Earnings per mile.
Chicago, Alton and St. Louis	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago and Northwestern	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Toledo, Wabash and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]

FIRST YEAR.

[illegible]

TURNER BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF
JAY COOKE & CO.
NEW-YORK, PHILADELPHIA AND WASHINGTON.
NO. 20 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy, sell and exchange, at most liberal rates, all issues of GOVERNMENT BONDS and bonds of Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, and execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

WE NEGOTIATE RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL LOANS, receive deposits, subject to check, allowing interest, and transact a general banking business.
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BANKERS
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GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, STOCKS, &c.
Buy and Sell all issues of U. S. BONDS at MARKET RATES.
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BY
Howes & Macy, Bankers,
(The same as our Incorporated Bank.)
NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have unusual facilities for making Collections on any part of the Union or Canada, with immediate Returns, at the very lowest Current Rates.

4 PER CENT. ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' ASSOCIATION,
NO. 12 BROAD-ST.
LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
CAPITAL .... [illegible]
PAID IN .... [illegible]

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B. M. BENEDICT, Pres't Gold Ex. Bank.	G. T. BONNER, G. T. Bonner & Co.
J. L. BROWNELL, J. L. Brownell & Bro.	T. S. MARLOR.
T. H. MARVIN, Marvin Bros. & Co.	JAMES D. SMITH, Jameson, Smith & Cotting.
T. B. STOUT, Stout & Dickinson.	R. W. MARTIN, Jr., R. W. Martin, Jr., & Co.
A. M. FERRIS, A. M. Ferris & Bro.	JAMES B. COLGATE, Trevor & Colgate.
T. B. MUSGRAVE, Musgrave & Co.	L. J. VAN BOSKERCK, Lockwood & Co.
	JOHN BONNER, John Bonner & Co.

Transacts a general banking business. Receives deposits subject to check at sight, and allows five per cent. interest on balance. Interest allowed on deposits for a specified time, as per agreement.

JOHN BONNER, President.
D. W. BRIGGS, Manager.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.
No. 112 Broadway.
NOTICE.
The following United States bonds have been stolen from this Company, and the public are notified and cautioned not to purchase or sell the same:
Bond No. [illegible], dated Nov. 1, 1865, for $1,000.
Bond No. 3,577, dated Nov. 18, 1861, for $500.
Bond No. 4,[illegible], dated June 15, 1864, for $500.
J. C. FARGO, General Superintendent.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 16, 1869.

LOST OR STOLEN.
CERTIFICATE NO. [illegible] of the Michigan Central Railroad Company for [illegible] shares of Stock, dated Jan. 2, 1869, and standing in the name of Augusta Peters. The public are cautioned not to purchase or negotiate the same.

PASSENGER CARS FOR SALE—TEN new passenger cars, now ready for delivery; first-class in every respect. Apply to A. S. WHITON, No. 10 Broad-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

A PACIFIC RAILWAY
GOLD LOAN
$6,500,000.

We beg leave to announce that we have accepted the agency of the
KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
For the sale of its
New Seven Per Cent. Thirty-Year Gold Loan, Free of Tax.
This Loan amounts to $6,500,000.
First Mortgage Land-Grant and Sinking Fund Bonds,
secured upon the extension of the Railway from near Sheridan, in Kansas, to Denver, Colorado, a distance of 237 miles, of which twelve miles are completed, and the rest is under construction. It is also a mortgage upon the rolling stock and franchises of this first-class railway now running through the State of Kansas,
And in successful operation for 437 miles west of the Missouri River, and earning already enough to meet all of its expenses and existing obligations, besides
More than the Interest upon this new Loan.
In addition to this the bonds are also secured by a first mortgage of the
Government Land Grant of three million acres,
extending in alternate sections on either side of the track, from the 380th mile post in Kansas to Denver. The proceeds of the sale of these lands are to be invested by the Trustees in the 7 per cent. Bonds themselves up to 110, or in United States Bonds as
A Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Bonds.
The lands embrace some of the finest portions of the magnificent Territory of Colorado, including a coal field and pinery. The Company also holds as an asset another tract of
Three Millions of Acres in the State of Kansas,
and although not pledged as a security for this loan, their possession adds largely to the Company's wealth and credit. We estimate the
Value of the Company's Property, Covered by this Mortgage, at $22,000,000, Net, While the Loan is Merely $6,500,000.
The bonds have
THIRTY YEARS TO RUN,
from May 1, 1869, and will pay
SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST IN GOLD,
semi-annually, on May 1 and Nov. 1, and are
Free From Government Taxation,
the Company paying the tax.
The Principal of the loan is made Payable, in Gold, in the City of New-York, but each coupon will
Be Payable in Frankfort, London, or New-York, at the option of the holder, without notice, at the following rates:
[illegible]
The agents of the loan, before accepting the trust, had the condition of the road, and the country through which it runs, carefully examined. They are happy to give the loan an emphatic indorsement as a
FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT
in every respect, perfectly safe, and in some essentials even
Better than Government Securities.
The bonds will be sold for the present at
96, and accrued interest, both in Currency,
the agents reserving the right to advance the rate.
The attention of investors is invited to these well-secured bonds, which we recommend as one of the most profitable investments in the market.
Gold and Government Securities taken in payment at their market value, without commission.
Pamphlets, with maps giving full information, sent on application.

DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 Exchange-place.
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FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT
SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS
OF THE
Houston and Texas Central Railway Company.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold, IN NEW-YORK.

The undersigned offer to persons desiring a safe and profitable investment, a limited amount of the above Bonds at 90 per cent. and accrued interest in currency. NO BONDS ARE ISSUED EXCEPT UPON ROAD COMPLETED, EQUIPPED AND IN OPERATION.
For further information apply to
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Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

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BUY AND SELL
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Issue letters of credit for
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Issue Letters of Credit for Travelers, on MESSRS. ROTHSCHILD, in Paris, London, Frankfort-on-the-Main, Vienna and their correspondents in all principal cities of Europe; also, make Telegraphic transfers on CALIFORNIA AND EUROPE.

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ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

CITY OF BROOKLYN
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS,
Maturing at various dates, for sale upon favorable terms by JAY COOKE & CO., Agents for the City.

PROPOSALS FOR $300,000 CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM STOCK.—Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until TUESDAY, Aug. 31, 1869, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of three hundred thousand dollars of "City Lunatic Asylum Stock," authorized by chapter [illegible], Laws of 1869, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor July 29, 1869. Said stock is to be issued for the purpose of providing additional buildings for lunatics in the City of New-York, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly, to wit: On the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed on the first day of August, [illegible]. The proposals will state the amount of stock desired and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the Chamberlain the sums awarded to them respectively, together with the premiums thereon. On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the Chamberlain for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payment. Each proposal should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for City Lunatic Asylum Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller. The right is reserved on the part of the Comptroller to reject any or all of the bids, if in his judgment the interests of the Corporation require it.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Aug. 2, 1869.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,
16 & 18 Nassau St., New York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES AND IN GOLD AND GOLD COUPONS.

CLOSING PRICES.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869—3 P. M.

	Buy	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered, 1881	121	122	5-20 Coupon, '67	119¼	119¾
Coupon, 1881	121¾	122½	5-20 Coupon, '68	119	119½
5-20 Regis., 1862	120	120½	10-40 Regist'd	109⅞	109¾
5-20 Coupon, '62	122	122½	10-40 Coupon	112¼	112
5-20 Coupon, '64	120¼	120½	Gold	132½	132¾
5-20 Coupon, '65	120¼	120½	U. S. Cur. Pac.	107½	108
5-20 Coupon, '65, Jan. and July	119	119¼			

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.
PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.
THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.
DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
E. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President. BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD EIGHT PER CENT. BONDS.
Due in 1877. Interest payable April and October, in this City. Knowing this to be a first-class investment, this mortgage being issued at the rate of only $14,000 per mile on a total length of 160 miles of road, we have no hesitancy in offering the above bonds to the public. For particulars inquire of
CHARLES A. MEIGS & SON,
NO. 50 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

C. E. WOOD, NO. 33 NASSAU-ST.,
Invites attention to the following first-class RAILROAD BONDS:
NEWARK AND ORANGE, guaranteed by NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY. 7 per cent., free of Government tax. [illegible] and interest.
WINONA AND ST. PETER—First Mortgage 7 per cent. Road owned by CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN COMPANY. [illegible] and interest.
SOUTHERN MINNESOTA—Land grant, 8 per cent., free of Government tax. [illegible] and interest.
MACON AND BRUNSWICK, guaranteed by State of Georgia. 7 per cent. [illegible] and interest.
CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA, lease assumed by ILLINOIS CENTRAL COMPANY. 7 per cent. [illegible] and interest.
COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY. 7 per cent. [illegible] and interest.
Governments exchanged without charge. Circulars sent.

BOWLES BROTHERS & CO.,
BANKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 12 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.
No. 19 William-st., New-York.
No. 76 State-st., Boston.
Make advances on American securities and cash coupons on demand. Bills on the United States or England bought and sold. Circular credits cashed. Letters for Americans in Europe addressed to our care will be forwarded or delivered.

AMERICAN MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY.
NOTICE.
The public are hereby notified and cautioned against receiving or dealing in the following-named certificates of Stock, each for one hundred shares of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, and in the name of Charles Hitchcock: Nos. [illegible].
The same were stolen from this Company, and transfer has been stopped.
JAMES C. FARGO, General Superintendent.

DIVIDENDS.

NINETEENTH DIVIDEND.
THE GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
Office No. 161 Broadway, July 28, 1869.
The Board of Directors have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., payable free of Government tax, on MONDAY, Aug. 2, 1869, at this office.
JOHN E. SMITH, Secretary.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R.R. CO.,
No. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1869.
THE DIVIDEND ON THE STOCK of the Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Company will be paid at this office on the [illegible] inst. The transfer books will be closed until that day.
A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE STERLING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 155 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1869.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Five per Cent., and Government tax, has this day been declared by the Directors, payable on and after the 16th inst.
A. L. SOULARD, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
NOS. 396 AND 398 CANAL-ST., corner Laight.
6 PER CENT. INTEREST on $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $6,512,553 36.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY.
You will find all Summer a full assortment of HOUSE KEEPING and HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, HOSIERY, FANCY GOODS, SMALL WARES, MILLINERY GOODS, &c., AT POPULAR PRICES, at R. H. MACY'S, 14th-st. and 6th-av.

TOYS.—A FINE ASSORTMENT OF EVERY description of toys, at STAVELEY'S, No. 870 Broadway, near 18th-st.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' FALL HATS AND SAILOR hats; high Spanish hats, $1; feathers of all kinds, ribbons, traveling bonnets. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 356 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE.
The largest stock in the City.
E. L. SOLOMON & SONS.
Nos. 657 and 659 Broadway.

IRON WORKS.

Novelty Iron Works,
NOS. 77 AND 83 LIBERTY-ST.,
CORNER BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
Plain and Ornamental Iron Work of all kinds for Buildings.

PHILADELPHIA FIRE!
In buildings where PERKINS' Fire-Proof Cold-Air Iron Shutters and Doors are used, fire cannot spread. Sample shutters at Washington Iron Works, Office No. 87 Liberty-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLEIZED SLATE, DECORATED marble and marble mantels, rich and elegant designs. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 603 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, Monuments, Headstones. The largest and finest stock. Mantels, also catalogues, sent to the country. A. KLABER, 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av.

S. KLABER, NO. 52 1ST-AV., NEAR 3d-st., is selling marble mantels, headstones, at cost, on account of removing to his new factory.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, STATIONERS and printers, No. 45 Maiden-lane, supply everything in their line at lowest price. Orders solicited.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED—A COUNtry seat of about thirty acres, first-class house and outbuildings; good land; within one hour of this City; Hudson River preferred; must be free from mosquitoes and fever and ague. Address, with full particulars, J. A. C., Post Office Box No. 1,057.

AUCTION SALES.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
BY LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.
MAGNIFICENT THOROUGHBRED FOWLS,
AT THE
HALLS OF THE AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST,
No. 245 Broadway,
ON WEDNESDAY, AUG. 18.
Nearly 400 full-blooded fowls of all the established breeds, raised and sent out by James C. Cooper, the celebrated breeder, of Limerick, Ireland. The best fowls yet seen in this country. Dark and Light Brahmas; Buff, White and Partridge Cochins; Crevecoeurs, La Fleche, Houdans, Sultans, Dorkings, Black Spanish, Hamburgs, Polands, Game, Bantams, Toulouse and Emden Geese, Aylesbury and Rouen Ducks, &c., &c.
Sale peremptory and for cash.
Will be on exhibition as above from Monday, 16th.
For catalogues or other information, address DANL. E. GAVIT, No. 289 Broadway.

BENJ. F. THRALL, Auctioneer; Commercial Salesroom, No. 3 Cortlandt-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FORTE, FINE BRUSSELS AND INGRAIN CARPETS, CROCKERY, &c.
BARKER & THRALL will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Commercial Salesroom, No. 3 Cortlandt-st., a fine assortment of household furniture, &c., viz.: Parlor suites in green, crimson and fancy reps, book-cases, fancy tables, sofas, lounges, chairs, several fine sets walnut and enameled bedroom furniture, wardrobes, fine mattresses, mantel clocks, china and glass, Brussels and ingrain carpets, &c.; also, office desks and chairs, an invoice of standard books, &c.; catalogues now ready at No. 3 Cortlandt-st.

EDWARD H. BROWN, Auctioneer.
BY T. H. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.,
THIS DAY (Wednesday), Aug. 18, at 11 o'clock, on Pier No. 11 East River—
[illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Oranges.
1,[illegible] boxes fresh Sicily Lemons.
Cargo of bark *Daniel Draper*, from Palermo.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SIGISMUND ABELES, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Sigismund Abeles, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the [illegible] day of September, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 22 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 2d day of August, 1869. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au4-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN H. RYAN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—The said bankrupt having applied to the Court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 26th day of August, A. D. 1869, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 203 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 4, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, Aug. 2, 1869.
GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
au4-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM W. BORDEN and HORACE F. GEARY, bankrupts.—At a Court in Bankruptcy, held at No. 44 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, in and for the Southern District of New-York, on the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869, before John Fitch, Register.—Before John Fitch, Register in Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of William W. Borden and Horace F. Geary, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 9th day of August, A. D. 1869.
GEORGE G. NASON, Assignee.
au11-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of THOMAS W. GRIFFIN and WYMAN E. BARRETT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Thomas W. Griffin, of the City of Brooklyn, and Wyman E. Barrett, of the City of New-York, who carried on business in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 27th day of May, 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee.
au11-law3wW*

NO. 1,579.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GILBERT CHARDAVOYNE, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of appointment as assignee of Gilbert Chardavoyne, of Port Jervis, in the State of New-York, formerly of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the [illegible] day of June, 1869.
JOHN HOPKINS, Assignee, No. 29 Ferry-st., New-York City.
au4-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILIP D. RODDEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Fitch, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Philip D. Roddey, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 21st day of January, A. D. 1869.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
au11-law3wW*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of FREDERICK W. PERSCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Frederick W. Persch, of the City of New-York, in the county of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 16th day of December, A. D. 1868.
JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York.
au11-law3wW*

NO. 1,800.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GEORGE KERR, bankrupt—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of George Kerr, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 17th day of August, A. D. 1869. JOHN SEDGWICK, Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, N. Y.
au18-law3wW*

MEDICAL.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED! Dr. LARMONT, No. 686 Broadway. Treatment from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M., and Tuesday and Thursday evenings from 7 to 8. Author of "Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide and Physician for All," eighty-first edition on the treatment of Local, Constitutional and Nervous Diseases, Stricture, Fistula, Piles, Prevention of Bright's Disease, Recipes of Cures, &c., &c. Price 50 cents. Direct Post Office Box No. 844, New-York.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOtence, resulting from the follies of youth, or other cause; young, middle-aged, or even old men, permanently restored to manly vigor. Those afflicted should be careful and find the right place. Dr. LEWIS has given his special attention to the cure of private diseases without mercury for the last [illegible] years in New-York City. Office No. 7 Beach-st.

DR. E. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of [illegible] years, [illegible] of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office, No. 3 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place.

IRRITABLE BLADDER CAUSED by piles, stricture—its instant curability; frequent identity of symptoms of the two diseases; a lecture at his surgical class, by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the Scalpel. See No. 42. Inclose 50 cents to Box No. 3,121. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings, at No. 42 5th-av.

A $5 BOTTLE OF DR. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial restores the vigor of youth in ten days; gives health, strength and vigor to the most debilitated. Forty Years' practice. New office, No. 3 Bond-st.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 3 BOND-ST., ONE door from Bowery, (late of No. 3 Division-st.,) can cure worst cases of private diseases, without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician, or no charge. Consultation and medicine, $5.

DR. R. D. GRINDLE, NO. 130 WEST 26th-st., near 6th-av.—Consultations and treatment strictly confidential and private for all complaints, from whatever cause produced. Complete restoration of manly vigor even to the aged.

DR. HARRISON MAY BE FOUND IN his office, No. 177 Bleecker-st., at all hours. Correspondence, consultations and office strictly private. Previous success in treatment is a guarantee of speedy cure.

ALL PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IMMEdiately by DR. EVANS, 54 Chatham-st.; manhood restored by his Elixir of Life; recommended before marriage.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and H. PARMLY BROWN has been dissolved, and that the undersigned is authorized to collect all debts due to the firm, the same having been assigned to him.
JABIAL PARMLY, Jr.

NOTICE.—THE COPARTNERSHIP HEREtofore existing under the name and firm of SCHUBKEGEL & WHITE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. EDWARD WHITE is alone authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation.
PHILIP SCHUBKEGEL.
Dated Aug. 14, 1869. EDWARD WHITE.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as nurse and seamstress; understands the care of children thoroughly; can dress hair, or would do chamberwork and sewing; has lived in first-class families; country preferred. Apply for two days at No. 121 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

WANTED—A CHILD TO NURSE, BY A very healthy young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; the best of reference given and required. Apply at No. 290 West Houston-st., third floor, for two days.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation as chambermaid and waitress; or no objection to fine washing and ironing; has the best City reference from her last place. Call or be seen at No. 322 West 22d-st., Room No. 4.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT SEAMstress and operator on Wheeler & Wilson's machine, a few more engagements by the day or week; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address Mrs. HUGHTON, No. 428 West 41st-st., N.Y.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable girl as cook in a small private family; has good City reference; is willing to assist with washing and ironing. Call at No. 159 West 29th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS cook in a small private family; understands all kinds of good cooking; best City reference; country trials need not apply. Call at No. 213 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation as cook, washing and ironing, or general housework in a small private family; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 327 West 40th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; is willing to do some washing and ironing, in a small private family; can give the best City reference of two years. Call, for two days at No. 212 West 17th-st., a few doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as first-class cook in a private family; is a good baker, and understands her business in all its branches; best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 42 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby and can give the best of City reference of three years. Call for two days at No. 213 West 17th-st., four doors from 7th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 329 4TH-av., situations for a large number of experienced waitresses, chambermaids, nurses, ladies' maids, cooks of all kinds, laundresses, tidy young girls, and those lately landed, for City and country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NURSE BY A very respectable Protestant woman of experience; she is capable of taking the care of an invalid or sick person; or as monthly nurse or child's nurse; best City references. Call at 229 4th-av.; now No. 22.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class cook; understands bread and biscuit; no objection to go a short distance in the country; City reference. Apply at No. 226 7th-av., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS HOUSEkeeper in a hotel or boarding-house by a young lady who has the best City reference. Address No. 212 East 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, to go out by the day, or to take in gentlemen's washing. Call at No. 233 West 21st-st., third floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant girl to do general housework in a small private family; good City reference from last place. Call at No. 229 West 18th-st., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as dressmaker; understands children's clothing; would like to go by the day or week; good reference. Call at No. 220 East 18th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION TO COOK AND assist at washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 113 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation for light housework or chambermaid. Apply at No. 128 6th-av., above 10th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD COOK, A PLACE IN a private family; the best of City reference from her last employer. Call at No. 151 West 27th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call at No. 111 Essex-st., between Rivington and Delancey sts.

A LADY WISHES TO RECOMMEND to any one wishing a capable, trusty child's nurse or competent attendant for an invalid while crossing the ocean, a Scotch girl, who for her passage to England or Scotland would give her services. She has been in her present situation over three years; was recommended by one of the first physicians of London; has been found faithful and competent. Address J. S., Roslyn, L. I.

CITY AND COUNTRY LADIES WHO wish to economize by employing good, faithful women and girls, at moderate wages, can be nicely suited at E. CARROLL'S Agency, No. 30 3d-av.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at Mrs. LOWE'S German Institute, 1 1st-st., corner Bowery.

MALES.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION BY a married man; one child; thoroughly understands the laying out of grounds, the care of a gentleman's place in all its particulars; can furnish the most satisfactory recommendations to that effect for the last nine years. Address M. K., seed store, No. 46 Cortlandt-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS FOREMAN in an engine establishment; has been so employed, or in any mechanical employment, here or elsewhere, requiring intelligence, a knowledge of drawings, calculations and erections of machinery, &c. Address ENGINEER, Box No. 104 Times Office.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business; can come well recommended; can work in the garden if required. Address J. C., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED FRENCHman, a situation as waiter in a small private family; no objection to the country; has the best of City reference. Address A. NOEL, No. 28 East Houston-st., for three days.

WANTED—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a man of sober, steady habits; thoroughly understands his business; can give undoubted reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Call or address, private stable, No. 24 West 26th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG man as coachman or gardener; can take care of a gentleman's place; can be well recommended from last employers. Call or address W. R. S., Box No. 180 Times Office.

WANTED—A GARDENER'S SITUATION by a married man; has one child; thoroughly understands gardening and farming; reference given. Address D. D., Box No. 155 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman and groom; can furnish good recommendation from last employer; country or City. Address P. W., No. 29 Madison-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion as coachman; has four years' reference from his last employer. Call or address M. R., No. 1,322 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN, A SITUAtion as a gardener; understands fruit trees, flowers, cows and horses; has a City reference. Address P., Box No. 206 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS NIGHT watchman by a respectable Protestant man. Address T. R., No. 4 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

A MEMBER OF THE NEW-YORK Stock Exchange, who is familiar with the banking, brokerage and collection business, would accept of a position from some first-class house or institution at a moderate salary; references of the highest respectability will be given. Address F. F. C., Box No. 1,669 New-York Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—100 AGENTS TO CANVASS NEW-York City, Brooklyn and Jersey City for a Life Insurance Company with very attractive features. Call on WM. H. HAYWARD, Manager, No. 150 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—FOR ABOUT THIRTY DAYS, A few young men, of good address, to canvass for advertisements for a first-class work, to be published next month. Only respectable parties need apply. Address PUBLISHER, Station E, all this week.

WANTED—BY AN IMPORTING AND JOBbing house a competent salesman for the shawl department, acquainted with the jobbing trade. HALSTEAD, HAINES & CO., No. 378 Broadway.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A YOUNG man, that will make himself useful; good reference required. Apply at No. 257 Bleecker-st.

REMOVAL.

GENERAL OFFICES ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY,
CORNER OF 8TH-AV. AND WEST 23D-ST.,
BOX NO. [illegible] POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.
THE GENERAL OFFICES OF THIS Company have been removed from No. 187 West-st., and will from this date be located at this place.
H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.
The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE,
the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHOEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.
DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians of London to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.
To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne engraved thereon, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 60c., $1 50 and $2 25, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury, London. Agents in New-York—J. ASPINWALL, William-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 192 Fulton-st.

MONTANA.
THE GREAT AND POPULAR AMERICAN CORDIAL.
Superior to all European products. Taken before or after dinner a sovereign cure for dyspepsia. Slightly iced, a delicious tonic refreshment. Advantageously replaces bitters in all mixed drinks.
H. A. CHALVIN, Sole Proprietor, 131 Fulton-st.

TWO DOUBLE GLUE KETTLES FOR sale; capacity about 50 gallons each. To be seen at No. 204 Pearl-st., up stairs.

HEATING.—CULVER & SIMONDS' IMproved hot air hot water furnaces, the best, cheapest and most thoroughly tested in use. Registers and ventilators manufactured, put up and warranted by SIMONDS M'F'G. CO., successors to CULVER, SIMONDS & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st., N.Y. Established 1848.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE......ROUSSAN...SATURDAY, Aug. 21
PEREIRE......DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Sept. 4
ST. LAURENT......LEMARIE...SATURDAY, Sept. 18
VILLE DE PARIS......SURMONT...SATURDAY, Oct. 2

Rates of passage payable in gold (wine included): TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $85.

TO PARIS, including railway ticket, $145 and $90. These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, Aug. 18	Tarifa, Thursday, Sept. 2
Aleppo, Thursday, Aug. 19	China, Wednesday, Sept. 8
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 25	Tripoli, Thursday, Sept. 9
Malta, Thursday, Aug. 26	Russia, Wednesday, Sept. 15
Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 1	Siberia, Thursday, Sept. 16

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying steerage passengers. First Cabin......$130, gold. Second Cabin......$80, gold. First Cabin to Paris......$145, gold.

By the Thursday steamers. First Cabin......$80, gold. Steerage......$30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent; and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage, at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

STEAM TO GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.

THE ANCHOR LINE.

Favorite Clyde-built passenger Steamers are intended to sail as follows:

CAMBRIA......Aug. 21	COLUMBIA......Sept. 11
IOWA......Aug. 28	EUROPA......Sept. 18
BRITANNIA......Sept. 4	INDIA......Sept. 25

and each SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $90 and $75. Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $150. Steerage, to Glasgow or Derry, $30; intermediate, $35. Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $37.

Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.

Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 7 Bowling-green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BOSTON......Saturday, Aug. 21, 1 P. M.
ETNA (via Halifax)......Tuesday, Aug. 24, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS......Saturday, Aug. 28, 11 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Saturday, Sept. 4, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THE MAIL STEAMER SAILING EVERY SATURDAY.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$35
To London	105	To London	40
To Paris	115	To Paris	48

PASSAGE BY THE TUESDAY STEAMER, VIA HALIFAX.

First Cabin. Payable in Gold.		Steerage. Payable in Currency.	
Liverpool	$80	Liverpool	$30
Halifax	20	Halifax	15
St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30	St. John's, N. F., by Branch Steamer	30

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.

From Pier No. 46 North River, WEDNESDAY.

COLORADO......Aug. 18, at 3 P. M.
NEBRASKA......Aug. 25, at 8 P. M.
MANHATTAN......Sept. 1, at 1½ P. M.
IDAHO......Sept. 8, at 4 P. M.
MINNESOTA......Sept. 15, at 1½ P. M.
NEVADA......Sept. 22, at 4 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE......(Gold) $80.
STEERAGE......(Currency) $30.

Saloon and State Rooms all on Deck. Steerage Passage Office, No. 29 Broadway. For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

PENNSYLVANIA, HALL, Saturday, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M.
THE QUEEN, GROGAN, Saturday, Aug. 28, at 3 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $100 and $75; Steerage, $30, currency.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown, $37, currency.

Apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

STEAM TO ANTWERP.

CALLING AT SOUTHAMPTON. INMAN LINE.

CITY OF DUBLIN......Sept. 1

And regularly thereafter.

RATES OF STEERAGE PASSAGE. For freight or passage apply to JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco: First Class, $150 to $200. Steerage, $75. according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board, and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 1ST, 11TH AND 21ST, EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 21—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Captain CONNER, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Captain HUDSON.

Steamer leaving Aug. 21 connects closely with steamer JAPAN, leaving San Francisco Sept. 4 for China and Japan.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS—Freight for steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, received until 4 P. M. on FRIDAY, Aug. 20. All usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets and all further information, apply at the Company's ticket office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st. F. R. BABY, Agent.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY. Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE......Aug. 19
EAGLE, Capt. M. R. GREENE......Aug. 26
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS......Sept. 2

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steamship Line, from Pier No. 17 East River, at 12 M.

The splendid new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. DEAKEN, Monday, Sept. 6. CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, Saturday, Sept. 25.

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. GEO. W. PALMER, THURSDAY, Aug. 12, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. WIER, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAMSHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

TWICE A WEEK, WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

The steamships VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, Aug. 21, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

RAPIDAN, Capt. MALLORY, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 28, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND POINTS IN THE INTERIOR OF GEORGIA AND FLORIDA.

THE BLACK STAR LINE OF STEAMSHIPS.

Leaving with...from the...line...the steamship MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, to leave on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, 1869, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

OCTAVUS COHEN & CO., Agents, Savannah.

[illegible]

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

[illegible]

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.

[illegible]

SHIPPING.

FOR MOBILE,

VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.

The Florida Railroad Company will dispatch the steamer MERCEDITA, Captain STARKEY, on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Warren-st. Cargo delivered within eight days at Mobile. Is now receiving. Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile. Through rates and bills of lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at lower rates than any other line.

The splendid cabin accommodations for passengers going to Florida or the Gulf ports.

For freight or passage, apply to F. P. ..., Agent, No. 177 West-st.

REGULAR LINE

FOR PUERTO PLATA, SAMANA AND ST. DOMINGO CITY.

The favorite steamer TYBEE, Captain E. A. DELANOY, will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River. For freight or passage having superior accommodations, apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

THE CROMWELL LINE.

Steamships of this line will leave Pier No. 9 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., as follows:

GULF STREAM......MCCREERY......Saturday, Aug. 21
MARIPOSA......KEMBLE......Saturday, Aug. 28

Freight taken for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston at through rates. For passage, first and second class, or freight, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.—REGULAR LINE.—The superior steamship MINNETONKA, Geo. F. CARPENTER, Commander, will sail WEDNESDAY, Aug. 18, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector-st.

Through bills of lading to all points South and Southwest. Agents in Charleston (RAVENEL & CO.) forward all goods free of commission.

ARTHUR LEARY, Agent, No. 72 William-st. The steamship SARAGOSSA will sail Aug. 25.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT—OLD Line—Low freight.—The well-known first-class side-wheel steamship DE SOTO, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 21, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston. BIENVILLE will follow.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

EXCURSIONS.

FOR EXCURSIONS.

The large first-class steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT and MERCHANT, with steamboats of all kinds; also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove and Alderney Park. Apply to J. & T. MYERS, on board of barge IRENE, foot of Morton-st.

FOR CHARTER FOR EXCURSIONS.—The fine side-wheel steamboat STAMFORD is in good order and ready for business. Apply at the office of the Bridgeport Steamboat Company, Pier No. 35 East River.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

First—For laying Belgian pavement in Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River.

Second—For laying crosswalk in Thirty-eighth-street, at west side of Eighth-avenue.

Third—For regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter stones, and flagging Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on

First—Both sides of Fifty-third-street, from Second-avenue to the East River, to the extent of half the block on the intersecting streets.

Second—Both sides of Thirty-eighth-street, from Eighth-avenue, to the extent of half the block between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and the west side of Eighth-avenue to the extent of half the block, northerly and southerly from Thirty-eighth-street.

Third—Both sides of Eighty-first-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to EMANUEL B. HART, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

EMANUEL B. HART,
RICHARD TWEED,
THOMAS B. ASTEN,
RICHARD M. HENRY,
Board of Assessors.

OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW-YORK, Aug. 14, 1869.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—PURSUANT to an order of Hon. William H. Onderdonk, Surrogate of the County of Queens, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM B. MILES, late of the town of North Hempstead, in the said County of Queens, deceased, to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the place of business of William A. Miles, No. 30 Chrystie-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of January next.—Dated JUNE 12, 1869.

MARTHA M. MILES, Executrix.
WILLIAM A. MILES,
CHARLES H. BAILEY, Executors.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

SLATE QUARRY FOR SALE.

One undivided half interest in a fully developed Slate Quarry—capable of producing an unlimited amount of the best Vermont Purple and Green Slate. Is in good working condition, and the transportation facilities are unsurpassed. For full particulars address E. R., Hoffman House, New-York.

FOR SALE—COUNTY AND STATE RIGHTS for an agricultural article that meets with ready sale, and having the highest undoubted references from those now using. This is worthy the attention of enterprising parties, as the matter will bear the strictest investigation. Address NELSON, Box No. 186 Times Office.

A LAWYER OF EXPERIENCE, NOW in active practice in the South, desires to remove to New-York and form a copartnership with some lawyer doing a good business. References as to character and ability given. Address A. B., Post Office Box No. 88.

AN EDITOR OF LONG EXPERIENCE on New-York dailies is open to an engagement on a lively out-of-town paper as manager or otherwise, or would purchase part or entire interest. Address E., Box No. 181 Times Office.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED hardware business of four years standing in an Eastern city; sales in past year $200,000. Cash capital required $40,000. For particulars address Post Office Box No. 1,182.

INSTRUCTION.

HARVARD COLLEGE,

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 1869-70.

The academic year begins on THURSDAY, Sept. 2. The second examination for admission to the College will take place on Sept. 2, 10 and 11, beginning at 8 A. M., Thursday, Sept. 9. Attendance on the three days is required.

UNIVERSITY COURSES ON PHILOSOPHY AND LITERATURE.

The course on modern literature begins Sept. 15. The course on philosophy begins Sept. 17.

DIVINITY SCHOOL.

The year begins Sept. 16. The regular course is completed in three years.

LAW SCHOOL.

The lectures begin Sept. 13. The regular course is completed in two years.

MEDICAL SCHOOL.

The lectures of the Winter term begin Nov. 3.

DENTAL SCHOOL.

The regular term of lectures begins Nov. 3, and continues four months.

LAWRENCE SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL and SCHOOL OF MINING AND PRACTICAL GEOLOGY.

The year begins Sept. 16. The second examination for admission will take place on Sept. 16.

Catalogues, giving full information, will be sent upon application. CHARLES W. ELIOT, President.

MISS COMSTOCK

WILL REOPEN HER ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, AT HER NEW RESIDENCE, No. 32 West 40th-st. (Reservoir Park), ON WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 22. NUMBER OF BOARDING PUPILS LIMITED.

MISS JAUDON'S

DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 20, at No. 1 East 29th-st. Miss Jaudon will be at home Sept. 14. Until then letters may be sent to No. 1,422 Locust-st., Philadelphia.

ELM PARK SEMINARY.

For young ladies; board and tuition $250 a year; music the only extra, $60. For circulars, &c., address Rev. W. PECK, New-Haven, Conn.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J.—A first-class boarding school for both sexes; location beautiful; instruction extended and thorough; home comforts among the best; discipline parental but exact; $200 per year; pupils received at any time. Address Rev. T. HANLON, A. M., D. D., Pennington, N. J.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL FOR Boys will be reopened on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st. Circulars at the book store of Mitchell & Seitz, No. 811 Broadway, and at the School. Three boarders will be received.

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR young ladies, Cheshire, Conn., near New-Haven; number of pupils limited; terms, $300. The Fall term will begin Sept. 15. For circulars address the Principal.

CHESTER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Every advantage of the best City schools and country prices. Fall Term commences Sept. 15. Address C. MAGIE, Principal, Chester, Morris County, N. J.

MRS. EDWARD E. WHITE'S ENGlish and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, removed to No. 29 West 38th-st., opposite Reservoir Park, will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above. Personal application after Sept. 8.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY—THIS INstitution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years' successful operation. For circulars apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Term begins Sept. 14. Special attention to fitting for college. S. T. FROST, M. A., Principal and Proprietor.

MISS SARAH SEDGWICK'S SCHOOL for boys will open Sept. 14, at No. 1,185 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND French School for Young Ladies, No. ... Sept. 22, will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

INSTRUCTION.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 39TH-ST., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. Mills and F. L. Ritter, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant house. Application can be made at the above address.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

French and English Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 101 East 26th-st., corner of Park-avenue, Murray Hill.

The house is spacious and airy, situated on the highest ground and in the most beautiful part of the City.

The aim of this school is to train up good women as well as good scholars.

Lectures will be delivered weekly by eminent Professors in science and literature.

The sixth school year will commence the 22d September. Applications may be made at the house personally or by letter. Circulars sent on request.

"AMER. SCHOOL INSTITUTE," FOUNDED 1855,

Is a reliable and practical Educational Bureau: To aid those who want well qualified Teachers; To represent Teachers who seek positions; To give parents information of good Schools; To sell, rent, and exchange School Properties.

Fourteen years have proved it efficient in securing "THE RIGHT TEACHER FOR THE RIGHT PLACE."

J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, No. 14 Bond-st., New-York.

MISS HAINES

AND

MADEMOISELLE DE JANON

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that their ENGLISH and FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies and children, NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK, (East 20th-st.), WILL REOPEN ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 23, 1869.

GOOD BOYS LIKE EXCELLENCE BETTER THAN SHAM—INQUIRE CONCERNING RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for Boys wishing to be trained for Business, for College, or for West Point or the Naval Academy.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE

Will open Sept. 15, at Nos. 487, 489 and 491 5th-av., and Sept. 22, at the corner of 124th-st. and 5th-av.

Academic and preparatory schools will also be carried on at both points. A boarding department is connected with the College.

For catalogues, or further information, apply to the President, No. 489 5th-av., or to Dr. COLBY, 124th-st., Harlem. H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

A NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING INTRODUCED. "A more excellent way," making study more pleasurable, and teaching more profitable. Has received the highest commendation of many leading thoughtful minds. For circulars, giving full information, address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE

Offers a four years' collegiate course for ladies. Graduates receive the baccalaureate degree. A three years' seminary course for ladies and gentlemen. The best college preparation for young men. Board and tuition in the entire course $300 a year. Reopens Sept. 6. Address Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Claverack, N. Y.

MRS. LEVERETT'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 2 WEST 15TH-ST., will be open on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Applications may be made to Mrs. L. personally or by letter at the above address.

MRS. MACAULAY'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 277 Madison-av., south east corner of 40th-st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention. Mrs. MACAULAY will be in town from the 8th of September.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 8 and 10 East 49th-st., N. Y., will reopen Oct. 1, 1869. For full information send for circular. Address as above.

THE ROUND HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, AT NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Begins its FIFTH YEAR on THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For circulars or other information, apply to the Principal. JAMES F. SPALDING, M. A.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 12 East 16th-st., Will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 21. Address personally or by letter as above.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ENGLEWOOD INSTITUTE.

An English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Englewood, N. J., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 9. Rev. T. G. WALL, Principal.

MRS. WILLIAMS'

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 20 West ...-st., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 22. Letters addressed as above.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE, FACULTY:

F. A. P. BARNARD, S. T. D., LL. D., President.
T. EGLESTON, Jr., E. M., Mineralogy and Metallurgy.
FRANCIS L. VINTON, E. M., Mining Engineering.
C. F. CHANDLER, Ph. D., Analytical and Applied Chemistry.
JOHN TORREY, M. D., LL. D., Botany.
CHARLES A. JOY, Ph. D., General Chemistry.
WILLIAM G. PECK, LL. D., Mechanics.
J. H. VAN AMRINGE, A. M., Mathematics.
OGDEN N. ROOD, A. M., Physics.
J. S. NEWBERRY, LL. D., Geology and Paleontology.

Three-year courses in: 1. Mining Engineering; 2. Metallurgy; 3. Geology and Natural History; 4. Analytical and Applied Chemistry. Preparatory year for those not prepared for the regular course. Degrees of Engineer of Mines, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received for particular courses. Next session begins MONDAY, Oct. 4. Examinations for admission, Sept. 30. Aid is extended to those who are unable to meet the expenses of the course. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Best features of European and home schools. Especial attention to modern languages, music and art. Dr. Lewis' gymnastics. Prospectus at Dutton's, No. 713 Broadway, or of Rev. G. T. RIDER, Rector.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Thorough instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Chemistry, Metallurgy and Natural Science. Graduates obtain desirable positions. Reopens Sept. 15. For annual register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—An English and French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, will reopen September 8. For circulars address Miss M. METCALF, Principal.

MISSES MEEKER'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, formerly of New-York City, will be opened in Norwich, Conn., Sept. 20, 1869. For circulars apply to the Principals, Box No. 1,287.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Offers unsurpassed accommodations, safe and pleasant home, and superior educational advantages in solid branches and the arts. Fall session, 15 weeks; opens Aug. 16. Apply to G. C. SMITH, Prin.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, Mass.—This school, limited to SIX pupils, will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 16. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD F. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, STAMFORD, CONN.—First-class in its arrangements—unsurpassed as a home; one hour from New-York on New-Haven Railroad. Address L. C. LOOMIS, Principal, or Miss C. AIKEN, Lady Principal.

BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &C.—Dolbear's Commercial Academy, No. 699 Broadway, is kept open day and evening to prepare pupils practically for business. Applicants secure private rooms.

MRS. PARKS & MRS. BENEDICT'S English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 182 Madison-av., corner 33d-st., reopens Sept. 22. For circulars apply as above.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR Young Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass. ... Fall term Sept. ... 1869. Facilities and location unsurpassed. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

MRS. J. J. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their Day School for young ladies, No. 148 Madison-av., one door below 32d-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A Select Boarding school for 25 boys; terms very low; opens Sept. 1. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYON'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 324 W. 23d-st., will open Sept. 16, 1869. Apply for circulars to above address.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH, CLASSIcal and Mathematical School for Boys, reopens MONDAY, Oct. 4. For circulars apply to J. H. MORSE, A. M., No. 118 East 23d-st.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and French Boarding School for young ladies, at New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing year will commence on Sept. 15.

MR. RUFUS J. BUEL'S FAMILY and Day School, No. ... st., Washington, D. C. Desirable school for young ladies finishing their education. Send for circular.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn.—For circulars, address the Principal, Miss EMILY NELSON.

MR. AND MRS. FOLSOM'S YOUNG Ladies' Boarding School, Nos. ... and ... Elm-st., New-Haven, Conn., reopens Sept. 22.

UNION HALL—JAMAICA, L. I., SEMINARY for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

MAPLE HALL FEMALE SEMINARY, Jamaica, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6. M. A. ANDREW.

A HOME FOR BOYS, WITH INSTRUCtion, in the family of Rev. J. TUFTS, Monson, Mass.

A NORMAL SCHOOL FOR 30 BOYS. [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

MADAM C. MEARS,

MADAM PROSSER,

DIRECTRESS.

Will reopen her FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

Letters and applications promptly attended to. No. 222 (old No. 202) Madison-avenue.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, Nyack, on the Hudson, N. Y.—The Fall Term of this Seminary for the complete education of young ladies, will commence Sept. 27. For admission, or circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GARDNER INSTITUTE.—BOARDING and Day School for young ladies, No. 24 West 34th-st. Reopens Sept. 21.

Rev. Dr. GARDNER, Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, } Principals.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 830 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.

NO. 830 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

MME. C. MEARS' [illegible]

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 7 East ...-st., between Madison and 5th avs., Will open WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15, 1869.

A limited number of pupils will be received in the Principal's family.

Miss MERRIS will be at the above address on and after Sept. 1. Until then all communications addressed to Box No. 5,709 Post Office will receive prompt attention.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW SCHOOL.

The twelfth annual term of this Institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 6, and continues until May 18, 1870.

Graduates are admitted to the bar without further examination.

For catalogues and other information, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place. THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

This school, situated among the Berkshire Hills, with buildings well adapted to the wants of its pupils, is believed to be all that parents would desire for their sons. Opens Sept. 14. Inspection solicited. Apply to L. & J. BIRD, Principals.

MISS HAVENS'

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 273 Madison-av., will be reopened MONDAY, Sept. 20. Miss Havens will be at home after Sept. 1. Letters directed to her residence will meet prompt attention. Circulars may be had as above.

FOURTH YEAR.

Franco-American Institute for young gentlemen, No. 57 West 3d-st., New-York. Day and boarding pupils. French, English, classical and scientific instruction. Primary Department. Modern languages. Reopening on Sept. 21. Monsieur E. FEZANDIE will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL

FOR BOYS, ELIZABETH, N. J., will be reopened Sept. 6. J. YOUNG, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.

The Fall term of this institution for young ladies will open Sept. 22. For board or tuition apply to CHARLES E. WEST, Principal, No. 82 Montague-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE.

DEAR BOYS, COME BACK SEPT. 14. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young Ladies and Children, at No. 12 East 49th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 23.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,

For Young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., reopens Sept. 15. Rev. C. D. RICE, Principal.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE. [illegible] Sept. 2. [illegible] Address Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE.—A Collegiate School for young ladies, at Riverdale, on the Hudson, will reopen for the seventh school year on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

Circulars at Appleton's, No. 90 Grand-st., N. Y. The Principal will remain at the Institute during vacation. Prospectus will be sent on application. Mrs. CORNELIA MCVICKAR MILLER, Principal.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE, FREEHOLD, N. J.—Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, A. M., Principal. —A boarding school for young men and boys, established in 1844. Refer to Rev. James McCosh, D. D., LL. D., President Princeton College; also, to Rev. James G. Moffat, D. D., Princeton Theological Seminary; A. Otterson, M. D., No. 216 Broadway, New-York City, and Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, who have sons at the Institute.

MRS. HILTON'S BOARDING AND Day School, No. 216 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, L. I., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 6, 1869. A few young ladies received into her family and insured comforts of home with thorough instruction in English, music, languages, &c. Circulars obtained at the school or of ARTHUR J. PEABODY, No. 654 Broadway, New-York.

BISHOPTHORPE.—THE SECOND YEAR of this school for girls will begin, D. V., upon the 15th of September next. The number of pupils, all of whom live in the house, is limited to thirty. French taught by a resident governess, and, so far as possible, made the language of the family. Address for circulars, Miss CHASE, Bishopthorpe, Bethlehem, Penn.

THE LESPINASSE.—FORT WASHINGTON French Institute, ... on the Hudson; French the language of the school; preparatory studies for Troy, West Point, Naval Academy; graduating courses for modern languages, business or professions, &c. Circulars, Milhau's drug store, 183 Broadway, or ... Broadway, or G. Lespinasse, 5 Pine-st.

WEST BRANCH BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Jersey shore, Lycoming County, Penn., reopens Sept. 8. Parents and guardians cannot find a more healthy location, with thorough preparation for business or college, and every home comfort. $200 per year. For circulars address F. DONLEAVY LONG, A. M., Principal.

A CLASSICAL, COMMERCIAL AND Military School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Parents in doubt as to what school to select for their sons are requested to inquire as to the merits of this school of any of its patrons. For circulars, terms, &c., address C. B. WARRING, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE WILL open its next session Sept. 1. This is a college with superior advantages for advanced students. It has Eclectic, Academic and Musical Departments. Apply immediately to secure rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

VERMONT EPISCOPAL INSTITUTE for Boys, at Burlington.—Last year sixty-eight applications were declined for want of room, and fifty-one this year. It has just been enlarged. Apply for next term, opening Oct. 20, to the Principal, Rev. THEO. A. HOPKINS, A. M., Burlington, Vt.

$5 EACH.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, with grammar and spelling; day and evening; preparatory course; ladies' department; private instruction; telegraphing, French, German and phonography no vacation. THOMPSON'S COLLEGE, No. 20 4th-av.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. ... West 36th-st., will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Letters addressed as above will receive immediate attention.

WEEKMAN INSTITUTE, BERGEN POINT, N. J.—Mr. TOWNSEND FORD will reopen for the season his school for young ladies Sept. 15.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, Hudson River, Sept. 14. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MISS DU VERNET WILL REOPEN her Preparatory School for boys, at her residence, No. ... West ...-st., one door from 6th-av., on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

MRS. LEOPOLD WEIL'S ENGLISH, German, French and Hebrew boarding and day school for young ladies, Nos. 265 and 267 West 18th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will reopen on Sept. 8.

SPRINGSIDE SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Pittsfield, Mass. First class. Prof. W. C. RICHARDS, Ph. D., Principal. Reopens Sept. 15. Send for circular.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 8. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 128 West ...-st., reopens TUESDAY, Sept. 21.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR TEN BOYS.—At Sharon, Conn. For circular, address Rev. E. D. GARDNER.

THE MISSES ROBERTSON'S BOARDing School for girls, No. 30 Farmington-av., Hartford, Conn., will reopen Sept. 15.

MISS BULKLEY'S SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. Willis, Ph. D.

TEACHERS.

TEACHER WANTED.—WANTED AN ... experienced teacher, as ... principal in a large Classical and English day school for boys, near New-York City; Sunday work can be had in a church adjacent. Address, "W. H. B.," Jersey City Post Office, N. J.

A LADY DESIRES A SITUATION AS governess for young children to instruct in English branches. Special attention given to drawing. Can give high recommendation from School of Design. Best of reference given and required. Address E. C. O., Box No. 88 Plattsburg, Penn.

WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY DESIRES A situation as governess. Inquire of Mr. and Mrs. ..., No. ... 38th-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 300 5TH-AV.—A FAMILY CAN OBTAIN a suite of rooms on second floor, elegantly furnished, consisting of five communicating rooms, dressing and bath rooms, with first-class board; also, other rooms as above; also, front rooms on third floor.

WANTED—BOARD, WITH PRIVATE TAble, for a family of two adults, two children and nurse, in good location; two bed-rooms and parlor required; references exchanged. Address Box No. 4,345 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—FIRST-CLASS board wanted by a gentleman, his wife and four children. Address, stating terms, accommodations and locality, which must be first class, I. A. C., Post Office Box No. 1,857.

NO. 7 WEST 23TH-ST.—NEWLY AND handsomely furnished suites of rooms, with all improvements, overlooking Madison-square; also one or two single rooms.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY ... for the Winter from Sept. 15 or Oct. 1 ... Address ..., Box No. 236 Post Office.

NO. 300 5TH-AV.—A LARGE CHEERful front ... to two gentlemen, with ... board. Also, two single rooms.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS to rent, without board, in a private house. No. 8 East 24th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, No. 145 East 18th-st., near first-class restaurant. Apply from 6 to 9 P. M.

SEVENTEENTH-ST. — ROOMS WITH ... board to gentlemen only. No. 104 East 17th-st., near Union-square.

TO LET—NO. 128 EAST 23D-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV., to a private family, with the parlor, mirrors and gas fixtures, three rooms deep in good order.

TO LET—BASEMENTS, PARLORS AND bedrooms; modern improvements. Apply at No. ... 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

DESIRABLE ROOMS WITH FIRST-class board, on Madison-square. Address E. C., Box No. 765 Post Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE on the bank of South Shrewsbury River, two miles from Long Branch; good table; vegetables raised on the place; well shaded; terms moderate. Address HENDRICK SMOCK, on the premises, Oceanport, Monmouth County, N. J., or J. R. HYDE, No. 3 Columbia-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD—EIGHTY MILES from the City, opposite Hyde Park, 3 miles from North River; location high and healthy; farm house well shaded; good table; pleasant rooms; terms moderate; mineral springs on the place. Address H. R., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

This favorite Summer resort, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to October 1. Terms, $4 50 per day or $28 per week.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains on the Hudson River Railroad and the day boats from Albany and New-York; also, with the steamboats THOMAS POWELL and NEW CHAMPION, leaving Pier No. 35, foot of Franklin-st., New-York, for Catskill, daily, at 5 P. M.—Saturdays at 2 P. M. CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL,

CATSKILL, N. Y.

Large new house, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds, on the Hudson River; scenery unsurpassed in the world; location desirable and accessible by boats and cars. No efforts or expense spared to make this house emphatically first-class. Is now open. Address JOHN BREASTED, Prospect Park Hotel, Catskill.

GRAND HOP AT HEATH HOUSE,

SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN SPRINGS, N. J., SATURDAY EVENING, Aug. 21.

STETSON HOUSE, LONG BRANCH, N. J., now open. Rooms secured at the Astor House, or by telegraph. Families remaining over four weeks taken at reduced rates. C. A. STETSON, Jr.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, COOPERSTOWN, N. Y.—Railroad communication from Albany; gas in every room; capacity for 400 guests; band of music; inducements offered to families. CHARLES A. WATKINS, Proprietor.

RAILROADS.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS.

Combination Excursion Tickets to all principal points in New-York, New-England, the Canadas and Lake Superior region, embracing many new and attractive routes, and a great variety of SHORT and CHEAP excursions as well as long and extensive tours, at very moderate rates, can now be obtained at the offices of the ERIE RAILWAY, Nos. 241 and 957 Broadway; No. 238 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of 23d-st. and foot of Chambers-st., and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.

L. D. RUCKER, Gen. Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS WILL LEAVE depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

[illegible]

L. D. RUCKER, Gen'l Supt. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF L. I.

CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after Aug. 1, 1869, trains will leave the Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries as follows: ... mail for Patchogue and all stations. [illegible] ROBERT WHITE, Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD CONnects with Albany and Troy ... Cincinnati and Chicago Express ... [illegible] WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-Pres.

NEW-YORK TO MONTREAL WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.—On and after July 12, 1869, a through train will leave New-York ... daily (Sundays excepted), at 7 A. M., for Montreal, Ogdensburg and intermediate points.

Tickets can be procured and baggage checked to all points North.

I. C. BUCKHOUT, General Superintendent. NEW-YORK, July 24, 1869.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains will leave New-York by the Pavonia Ferry, foot of Chambers-st., as follows: [illegible]

MAY 27, 1869.

THE CREAMER SAFETY BRAKE is the cheapest and most valuable safeguard ever applied to railroad trains. Thousands of them are in use. WM. G. CREAMER & SON, 10 Platt-st., N. Y.

MACHINERY.

Machinery Sale!

The Jersey City Locomotive Works Company

Offer for Sale, their ENTIRE STOCK of MACHINERY, TOOLS AND ENGINEERING PLANT.

The machinery was procured from celebrated manufacturers, and has been kept in the best of order. Any information relating thereto will be furnished, together with descriptive Catalogue and Price List, on application to the Company's Agent.

WILLIAM E. AUCHINCLOSS. Office corner Sussex and Warren Streets, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

SECOND-HAND COTTON MACHINERY FOR SALE.—Cards, drawing frames, coarse and fine speeders, dead spindle throstles, warpers, dressers, &c. For description and prices of these machines, address C. F. BATTLES, Agent Tremont Mills, Lowell, Mass.

AMUSEMENTS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TWO PERFORMANCES THIS DAY. MATINEE 1½. EVENING AT 8.

THE MOST CHEERFUL AND ENLIVENING ENTERTAINMENT EVER PRODUCED. Up to 110th representations of GEO. L. FOX'S American and highly popular pantomime, HICCORY DICCORY DOCK. THE UNRIVALED GEO. L. FOX. THE PANTOMIMIST OF THE AGE. THE SENSATIONAL KIRALFYS, WITHOUT PARALLEL IN THEIR ART. APPEAR TWICE. HUNGARIAN DANCE ... MLLE. ... HER BROTHERS IMRE AND BOLOSSY. Eleven Hungarian and thirty corps de ballet.

WALLACK'S.

LAST NIGHTS of Mrs. Sidney F. Bateman's original American comedy of SELF! WITH Mr. JOHN E. OWENS as JOHN UNIT, which, notwithstanding its great success, must be withdrawn to make way for the speedy production of several other OWENS SPECIALTIES, among the earliest of which will be SOLON SHINGLE! and THE VICTIMS!

FIFTH-AV. THEATRE.

Now under the management of AUGUSTIN DALY. EVERY NIGHT, Robertson's new comedy upon LIFE at continental Summer Resorts, entitled PLAY.

With new scenery by Roberts and Duflocq, original music by Robert Stoepel, Musical Director; costumes ... a cast of surprising power, including:

Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, Mr. GEORGE CLARKE, Mr. J. B. POLK, Mr. W. DAVIDGE, Mr. GEO. HOLLAND, Mr. H. EYNES, Mrs. CLARA JENNINGS, Miss AGNES ETHEL, Mrs. G. H. GILBERT, Miss EMILY LEWIS.

MATINEES EVERY SATURDAY. Seats secured six days in advance.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessees and Managers......JARRETT & PALMER.

BRILLIANT RECEPTION! OVERWHELMING SUCCESS OF Boucicault and House's drama, in three acts, entitled ARRAH-NA-POGUE; Or, THE WICKLOW WEDDING.

DAN BRYANT......as SHAUN THE POST
DOMINICK MURRAY......as MICHAEL FEENEY
Miss ROSE EYTINGE......as ARRAH-NA-POGUE
Miss JOSEPHINE FIDDES......as FANNY POWER

Seats secured six days in advance.

THE STORY OF THE YEAR.

THE MIDNIGHT MARRIAGE; OR, WHOSE WIFE WAS SHE? By Mrs. SUMNER HAYDEN. (Hattie Hateful.) Author of "Little Goldie," &c., will shortly appear in the GREAT FAMILY PAPER, THE FIRESIDE COMPANION.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BOSTON

VIA FALL RIVER, DIRECT.

The world-renowned steamers, **BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE**, COMMANDER BRAYTON, COMMANDER SIMMONS, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, FROM PIER 30 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Chambers-st.) AT 5 P. M.

DODWORTH'S CELEBRATED ORCHESTRA

Grand Promenade Concert

EVERY EVENING.

THE ONLY LINE RUNNING SUNDAY NIGHT.

PROVIDENCE Passengers by the above steamers will leave Fall River at 5:30 A. M., ARRIVING at 6:30 A. M.

RETURNING will leave Providence at 5 P. M., making direct connection with the boat, and allowing a good night's rest on board each way. To better accommodate the public

THE SPLENDID STEAMERS,

NEWPORT and OLD COLONY,

COMMANDER LEWIS, COMMANDER MILLER, WILL LEAVE (Alternate Days) DAILY, (Sundays excepted) FROM PIER 28 NORTH RIVER, (Foot of Murray-st.) AT 5:30 P. M. For BOSTON via NEWPORT.

FREIGHT received at Pier 28 up to 5 P. M., and at Pier 30 up to 4:30 P. M., each evening.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.
M. R. SIMONS, Managing Director.
CHAS. H. VAILL, General Passenger Agent.
H. H. MANGAM, Freight Agent.
NARRAGANSETT STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT. Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 1 Astor House, and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD, THE ST. JOHN, DREW AND DEAN RICHMOND.

One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River EVERY AFTERNOON (Sunday's excepted) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West and North. Returning, leave the Albany Steamboat Landing at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—The fastest, elegant evening river steamboats in the world. The VANDERBILT or CONNECTICUT leaves Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., EVERY EVENING, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st. at 6:15. [illegible] Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at Dodd's Express Offices, Nos. 433 and 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. Also, at No. 253 West-st., above Spring-st. Passengers landed in Saratoga in time for breakfast.

FOR CONEY ISLAND.—THE STEAMboat NORWALK, Capt. G. W. WILSON, makes regular trips to Coney Island, leaving Christopher-st., North River, ... Warren-st. ... Pier No. 4, Morris-st., North River ...

The steamboat SYLVAN SHORE, Capt. W. T. WILSON, making regular trips to Coney Island, leaving North 2d-st., Williamsburg, at 8 o'clock; Broome-st., New-York, ...; Peck-slip ...; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed., Aug. 18......12:30 P. M.	Wed., Aug. 18......4:30 P. M.
Thur., Aug. 19......1 P. M.	Thur., Aug. 19......5 A. M.
Fri., Aug. 20......2 P. M.	Fri., Aug. 20......6 A. M.
Sat., Aug. 21......3 P. M.	Sat., Aug. 21......6:30 P. M.
Sun., Aug. 22......4:30 A. M.	Sun., Aug. 22......7 P. M.
Mon., Aug. 23......7:30 P. M.	Mon., Aug. 23......8 A. M.

LONG BRANCH AND SEA SHORE RAILROAD.—Steamboat MAGENTA leaves Pier foot of Barclay-st. daily (SUNDAY excepted) at 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Highlands, Seabright, Monmouth Beach and Long Branch.

Excursion boat on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, leaving Long Branch at 6:30 P. M., arriving in New-York about 8 P. M. M. PAUL, Superintendent.

ALBANY AND TROY DAY LINE.—CHANGE OF TIME.—The steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after THURSDAY, July 1, leave Desbrosses-st. at 7 and 34th-st. at 7:15, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Tivoli, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson. Tickets sold and baggage checked on board the boats to all points on New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroads.

SUNDAY AT SARATOGA.—STEAMER VANDERBILT leaves every SATURDAY EVENING and ST. JOHN SATURDAYS, returning by special train by the Saratoga and Albany Railroad and VANDERBILT Sunday evening, arriving early Monday morning. Excursion tickets at reduced rates by VANDERBILT on Saturday at 6 P. M.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.—The steamboat ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobb's Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. Tarrytown touched on Sundays.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare.—The beautiful steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 E. R., foot Market-st., every afternoon at 2½, and 27th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning, leaves Norwalk at 7 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN, FOR Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 24 East River. Returning leaves ... Huntington and Oyster Bay Express on board.

FOR GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—LANDing at White Stone, Sands' Dock, (Ft. Schuyler,) Glenwood, Sands' Pt., Mott's Dock and Glenwood.—Str. ... leaves Peck-slip every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 4. Stopping at 27th-st., each way, for passengers only.

STEAMER MARY POWELL WILL commence running SATURDAY, June 5, 1869, for Cozzens', West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, New-Hamburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Rondout, leaving pier foot Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30.

REGULAR MORNING BOAT FOR SING SING.—The steamer ANTELOPE leaves every morning, without exception, from the foot of Harrison-st., at 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. at 8¼ o'clock.

FOR BRIDGEPORT, AND POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, &c. Fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 3:30 P. M., leave 30th-st., East River, at 3:45 P. M.

D. D. & V. SMITH'S STEAMBOAT Line for Yonkers, Tarrytown, Nyack, Haverstraw, Peekskill and all late daily at 3:30 ... P. M. from Harrison-st., Pier 36 N. R. ...

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, &C.—Fare $1. Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMER FOR SALE OR CHARTER.—An upper cabin Screw Steamer, with large carrying capacity, 125 feet long and 24 feet beam, in good order, ready for service. Apply to C. W. COPELAND, No. 64 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE,

Corner 23d-st. and 8th-av.

NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.
NINTH WEEK. TRIUMPH. NINTH WEEK.

LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN. LUCILLE WESTERN.

WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS, CYNTHIA, QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES. CYNTHIA, QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES. CYNTHIA, QUEEN OF THE GIPSIES.

GENERAL ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.

SATURDAY MATINEE—EAST LYNNE. SATURDAY EVENING—TWO GREAT PLAYS. SPY OF ST. MARC AND ROBBER'S WIFE.

MONDAY, Aug. 23, positively—THE SEA OF ICE.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK, MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON in his world-renowned character of RIP VAN WINKLE.

THIRD RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEE ON SATURDAY NEXT, commencing at 2 o'clock.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock. Seats secured six days in advance at the box office of the theatre, or at the branch ticket office, at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co., No. 711 Broadway.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Authorized successor to Barnum's American Museum. Broadway.—Corner 30th-st.—Broadway.

100,000 WONDERS AND CURIOSITIES ON VIEW. OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M. TWO DAILY DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES. ADMISSION to all the ATTRACTIONS, 30 cents.

Positively last week of WORRELL SISTERS. Positively last week of LALLA ROOKH.

AFTERNOON—State Secrets and Laughing Hyena. EVENING—Worrell Sisters in Lalla Rookh. FRIDAY—Benefit of Miss JENNIE WORRELL. "Chang," the wonderful Chinese Giant and wife, will appear on MONDAY MORNING, Aug. 23.

THE TAMMANY. THE TAMMANY.

New-York Amusement Company......Proprietors.

THIS AND EVERY EVENING, The new Spectacular, Fairy, EXTRAVAGANZA AND PANTOMIME, THE QUEEN OF HEARTS, produced expressly for this Theatre, and presented in a style of unparalleled SPLENDOR AND MAGNIFICENCE. BEAUTIFUL NEW SCENERY, SUPERB NEW COSTUMES OF SURPASSING RICHNESS AND BEAUTY, AND A CAST OF RARE EXCELLENCE.

IN THE SALONS AND CAFES AMUSANTS numerous entertainments will be given by professors and artists of acknowledged ability and superiority. ADMISSION TO ALL, FIFTY CENTS.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Great hit of MLLE. MARIETTA RAVEL. The splendid drama of the ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT. Mlle. Marietta Ravel in THREE CHARACTERS. Mr. F. B. Connelly as Dr. Paul Benner. POACHER'S DOOM. Mr. F. B. Connelly as Robert.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.

7th-av., between 58th and 59th sts.

THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS. THE GREAT SUCCESS OF THE SEASON. MR. J. LEVY.

THEO. THOMAS' UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA. THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, Aug. 18, at 8.

1. Overture, "Ruy Blas"......Mendelssohn
2. Waltz, "Promotionen"......Strauss
3. "Traumerei"......Schumann
4. Polka, "Concert Hans" (new)......Billow
5. Ballet, "Faust," (new)......Gounod
6. Overture, "Rosamunde"......Schubert
7. Cavatina, "Robert toi que j'aime"......Meyerbeer
MR. J. LEVY.
8. Waltz, "Publicisten"......Strauss
9. Grand Fantasie, "Puritani"......Bellini
10. Overture, "Zampa"......Herold
11. Polka, "..." solo for Cornet......Bellini
MR. J. LEVY.
12. Galop, "Loti Crevo"......Conradi

ADMISSION THIRTY-FIVE CENTS. PRIVATE BOXES, TWO DOLLARS EXTRA.

Can be obtained during the day at G. Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at Schuberth & Co.'s, No. 820 Broadway.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,

No. 82 5th-av., corner 14th-st., and NO. 830 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Court-st., near State, Brooklyn, REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 1, 1869, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music and the Modern Languages.

Several eminent European and resident Professors will be added to the able corps of instructors.

The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 30, at the general Conservatory offices.

NO. 830 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK. NO. 128 COURT-ST., NEAR STATE, BROOKLYN.

THIS DAY, AUG. 18.—A GRAND CLAMBAKE will be given this afternoon and evening at Dodge's Mansion House, McComb's Dam. The public in general are most respectfully invited. JOHN P. DODGE.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—Prices greatly reduced for cash. New 7-octave pianos of first-class makers for $275 and upward. New cabinet organs for $45 and upward. Second-hand instruments from $40 to $175. Monthly installments received and instruments for rent. Warerooms No. 481 Broadway. HORACE WATERS.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO, CHEAP, call at L. P. CUMMINGS' wareroom, 5 Union-sq. Sold on installments or rented, any way to suit customers. Only look at them before you decide elsewhere.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Aug. 2, 1869.

Sealed proposals for furnishing stationery for the use of the United States Custom-houses for the year ending June 30, 1870, will be received at this Department until the 1st day of September, 1869, at 12 o'clock M.

Blank forms for bidding will be furnished upon application.

The bids will be considered and accepted or rejected item by item.

Contracts must be executed by the successful bidders within ten days after being called upon so to do.

The articles contracted for, must be furnished from time to time during the year in quantities pursuant to orders from the Department. The entire quantities will, however, be called for during the year.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a bond, with sufficient sureties, in the sum of ten thousand dollars ($10,000,) approved by a United States officer of the district in which the sureties reside or do business, on a form to be furnished by the Department, conditioned upon the execution of a contract for furnishing such portion of the articles as may be awarded under it, and the performance of the same.

All deliveries will be subject to inspection by an expert detailed for the purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, and the delivery of an inferior article will be deemed sufficient cause to annul the contract, at the option of the Secretary.

Deliveries must be free of charge at the Treasury Department, Washington.

The failure to comply with any one order under the contract will operate as the forfeiture of the entire penalty of the bond, or the Secretary of the Treasury may direct the purchase elsewhere of the articles ... and the difference of price which the failure to deliver may cause shall be charged to the contractor, ... by day for each article.

Proposals unaccompanied by a satisfactory bond will not be considered, and contracts will be awarded only to established manufacturers of or dealers in the articles.

(Signed) GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—TO SEWER CONTRACTORS.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work for which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of MONDAY, Aug. 30, 1869, for the construction of sewers in the following localities, viz.:

SPEC. 13—In 24th-st., between 2d and Lexington avs.; also in 42d and 48th sts., between 1st-av. and East River, and in 55th-av., between 42th and 50th sts.

SPEC. 14—In Washington and Greenwich sts., between Desbrosses and Canal; Caroline st., between Duane and Jay; Leonard, between Broadway and Elm; Centre Market-place, between Grand and Broome, and in Broome-st., between Centre and Mulberry.

SPEC. 15—In 81st-st., from 9th-av. to and through 8th-av. to near 80th-st.

SPEC. 16—In 8th-av., between 98d and 107th sts.

SPEC. 17—In 112th-st., between 1st and 3d avs.; 114th-st., between 2d and 4th avs., and 119th-st., between Avenue A and Harlem River, with branches.

SPEC. 18—In 78th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

SPEC. 19—In Duane-st., between William and Rose sts.; Madison-st., between Gouverneur and Montgomery; Goerck and Norfolk sts., between Rivington and Stanton sts.; Sheriff-st., between Stanton and Houston sts.; Prince-st., between Mott and Mulberry sts.; ... 1st-av.

SPEC. 20—Outlet sewer in 61st-st., at East River, and in Avenue A, between 61st and 71st sts.

SPEC. 21—In 5th-av., between 40th and 50th sts.

SPEC. 22—In 78th-st., between 2d and 4th avs., and in 77th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., with branches.

SPEC. 23—In 10th-av., between 25th and 29th sts.; and receiving basins as described in this specification.

SPEC. 24—Underground drains between 39th and 40th sts., and between 4th and 5th avs.

SPEC. 25—In 11th-av., between 13th and 23d sts.

Proposals will also at the same time be received for paving 24-av. from 14th to 19th sts., with Nicolson pavement.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for bids obtained, on application at this office.

THOMAS STEPHENS, ROBT. L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, } Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 17, 1869.

CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.—Separate sealed proposals, each indorsed with the title of the work to which it relates, the name of the bidder and the date of its offering, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. of WEDNESDAY, Aug. 25, from persons legally authorized to lay the "Brown and Miller" pavement, and also the "Fisk concrete" pavement, in the City of New-York, for the laying of the "Brown and Miller" pavement in North Moore-street, from West Broadway to West-street, and in White-street, from Centre-street to Broadway; and for the laying of the "Fisk concrete" pavement in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

The plans for these works can be seen, and specifications and forms for the bids obtained, on application to the Contract Clerk at this office.

THOS. STEPHENS, ROBERT L. DARRAGH, GEO. S. GREENE, Croton Aqueduct Board.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1869.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—HEIRS WANTED.—IF WILLIAM NAIN, a native of Aberdeenshire, in Scotland, who left Scotland in the year 1855, was supposed to have settled in the State of Illinois, and was last heard of at Pittsburg, Penn., or, should he be dead, if his heirs would communicate with Messrs. YEATS & FLOCKHART, Advocates, &c., No. 24 King-st., Aberdeen, Scotland, they might hear of something to their advantage.

CARR'S ROCK.

The Cause of the Terrible Disaster on the Erie Road.

Reported Confession of Bowen—He Declares Himself the Guilty Party.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PORT JERVIS, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 17, 1869.

One of the most fiendish crimes which it has been our lot to record has just come to light, in the confession of one JOHN BOWEN that he was the author of the terrible disaster at Carr's Rock, which occurred on the morning of the 15th of April, 1868, whereby a score or more souls were hurled into eternity in an instant, and fifty or sixty persons were badly wounded, seven of whom afterward died from the effects of those injuries. The perpetrator of this hellish crime has been lying in jail, at Milford, Penn., on a double charge of having torn up the railroad track with the intention of throwing off trains, and of perjury, to fasten the guilt thereof on an innocent man.

About five months ago the Erie Railway Company offered a reward of $2,000 for the detection of any persons who should put obstructions on the track or tamper with the fastenings of the rails of the road for the purpose of throwing off the trains. On the 25th of May last, on a dark night, BOWEN reported to the Company's watchman at Stairway, seven miles west of Port Jervis, that he had just caught a man at work near by tampering with the rails. The watchman went with BOWEN to the spot designated and found the rail loosened. BOWEN was sent for to New-York, and on the strength of his statements caused the arrest of a farmer named JAMES KNIGHT as the author of the deed. KNIGHT was tried and fully exonerated, and it ended in BOWEN's arrest and incarceration in the jail at Milford, Penn., where he made a confession acknowledging himself to be the guilty party and exonerating KNIGHT. He stated the motives of the crime to be to secure the reward of $2,000 which had been offered.

Ever since the disaster at Carr's Rock it has been the opinion of some that the accident was occasioned by parties intent on plunder, and not by the simple breaking of a rail.

Accordingly, representations were made to this effect by the Company, who placed skillful detectives on the watch, and the result has been (as before stated) the incarceration in jail of JOHN BOWEN, on a charge of tearing up the railroad track at divers times, and committing perjury by charging JAMES KNIGHT with the offence.

Yesterday BOWEN sent word to Division Superintendent GEO. S. REDINGTON that he had something important to reveal in relation to the accident at Carr's Rock. Accordingly, Mr. REDINGTON proceeded to Milford, and, in company with Judge DIMMICK, of Matamoras, JOHN D. BIDDIS, Esq., District-Attorney of Pike County, Sheriff CORNELIUS, and Jailer SMITH, entered the cell where BOWEN was confined. Mr. REDINGTON told the prisoner that in making a confession he need not expect any leniency or favor at the hands of the Company, but on the contrary, they intended to deal rigorously with him. He said he could not rest until he had divulged the crime, and then acknowledged that he had tampered with the rail at Carr's Rock, which occasioned the throwing the train from the track and causing such a fearful loss of lives.

BOWEN is an Englishman by birth, about 44 years of age, and has lived in this country twenty-two years. He has resided near Port Jervis and at Rose's Switch a number of years. He was formerly in the employ of the Erie Railway Company, but was sent to jail by them on a charge of forgery. Below is the confession, which he made to the gentlemen who visited him in jail.

CONFESSION OF JOHN BOWEN.

I reside in Orange County. I have read the Bible and prayed lately, and hope to get some of my sins pardoned. I may not live long and don't like to die with so much on my conscience. I wish to lighten it a little. About between Summer and Fall, three years ago, on the Erie Railway, between the Delaware Bridge, at Sawmill Rift, and Kennedy's Cut, I was going along (I was not working for the Company) one day, and I kicked a stone from the middle of the road to the edge of the track against the chair; there it lodged. I didn't think it would do any damage; but it did; it started two or three cars off the track. Sometime in February, one year ago, there was a crooked rail at Rose's Switch, near the chair. I took a piece of iron and pushed the rail out of the chair, and raised it up and put a spike under it at the bended place on a second quarter tie. I shoved it back into the chair, but it wouldn't go in without something heavy to force it in. I left it at that, and along came a freight train and broke it off, and the train ran off down the bank. About the 15th, a year ago last March, (April,) at 3 o'clock in the morning, I came down the track, (I left my place early,) and had been at Lackawaxen. I went to see about a silver mine I had burning out there. I dropped a stone on my foot, which hurt me so I walked slowly down the track until I came to Carr's Rock. A freight train passed me there, going West. I stepped aside till it passed. I saw (on the river side) a rail, (crooked,) which was working up and down as the train passed. I took a piece of the cap off a rail and tried to fix it as well as I could. I shoved the rail out of the chair and put a block under it to raise it. I put a spike under the quarter tie, in order to make it come straight to its place again. I didn't think it was going to do any damage at all. I traveled on from half a mile to three-quarters down the track, then I heard a great noise. I thought it was the stones slipped down into the water. Instead of the stones it was a train going East, and in two or three days I heard it was the train instead of stones. That was the Carr's Rock calamity! I felt very sorry from that time to this. Since I have been here I don't sleep nights. I was not then in the employ of the Erie Company. Before any of the occurrences I had been employed by the Erie Company, and had been discharged by the Company and sent to jail by the Company under a charge of forgery. I knew when I put the spike under that rail if a heavy train came upon that rail afterward it would break that rail, but if a train had come from the East it would have drove it down. I didn't know from which way the next train was coming.

JOHN BOWEN.

The confession was made by JOHN BOWEN, Aug. 16, 1869, at the Milford Jail, Pike County, Penn., where he is confined to answer the double crime of tearing up railroad track, and committing perjury by charging one JAMES KNIGHT with the offence. The crimes for which he is confined were committed in the Spring of this year.

JOHN D. BIDDIS, Attorney at Law.

MILFORD, Aug. 16, 1869.

Confession made in presence of G. S. REDINGTON, OLIVER S. DIMMICK, JOHN CORNELIUS, JAMES S. SMITH and JOHN D. BIDDIS.

THE BALDWIN WILL CASE.

Reply of the Petitioner Cecelia F. Baldwin to the Answer of the Executors to Her Petition—Allegations of Fraud in Obtaining a Settlement and Release from Mrs. Baldwin.

This case which, when tried, is likely to excite much interest from the nature of the circumstances surrounding the relations of the petitioner with the deceased in his life time, as well as from the gravity of the charges made as to the means used to defeat her claim to a share in the estate, was up in the Surrogate's Court yesterday. On the reply of the petitioner being filed, counsel for the executors asked an opportunity to be heard on a motion to annul the citations and vacate the injunction, but the request was denied by the Surrogate, who directed that the case go on the trial calendar for the first Tuesday in September. The following are some of the more important facts contained in the reply of Mrs. BALDWIN. She denies that her true name, as alleged in the answer, is CECILIA F. WOOD, but admits that she is the daughter of ALEXANDER WOOD, who resides in Bordentown, N. J. She denies that she ever was the wife of any man except CHARLES MERRIAM(?), deceased, and subsequently of JOHN H. BALDWIN, of whom she claims to be the widow. She denies that she ever claimed to be the wife of a man named CHAMBERLAIN, or that she ever boarded with him anywhere under that name, or that in the year 1865 she passed herself as Mrs. GIBBSON(?). She denies that in 1860(?) she publicly announced herself as engaged to be married to a man named HADLEY, but admits that such a man was keeping company with her sister, whom he has since married; she might some time have jestingly remarked that she was so engaged, but that such was not the fact. She denies that she ever voluntarily, or with a proper conception of what she was doing, or as her own proper act or deed made any such settlement as claimed in the answer of the contestants, and in respect to such alleged settlement, states that for a long time previous to and at the date on which the same is charged to have been made, she was and has since been, and now is, in an exceedingly feeble and impaired condition of physical health; that by the advice of her physicians she had then and previous thereto habituated herself to the use of anodynes and other like remedies for the relief of what appears to be a fixed and chronic nervous affliction, the result of a severe attack of brain fever, and that she was for much of said time, and, as she now thinks and believes, at the particular time so named, under the influence, necessarily, of these intended alleviations of her sufferings to an extent that often precluded her from having any clear knowledge of what was transpiring around her. She further goes on to charge, at great length, that she was deceived and misled by her lawyer, HENRY A. ROOT, who she alleges to have been in collusion with the executors, GEORGE G. SAMPSON and WILLIAM F. ROMER; that the papers signed by her in the office of the counsel for the executors were hurriedly read to her by ROOT, and that without a proper understanding of their contents or effect, she signed them under his direction; that the judgment released to her as a part consideration of the settlement was fraudulent and obtained by collusion between the executors and her lawyer ROOT; that harassed beyond all expression by the threatened sale of everything she possessed or owned, under the judgment so collusively obtained, and annoyed and inestimably harrassed and perplexed by her reduced and almost penniless condition, and as well by the conviction and belief theretofore fraudulently impressed upon her by the said ROOT, instigated by the executors, that it was impossible for her to successfully contend with the said SAMPSON and ROMER and that her just rights in the premises could never by any possibility be secured; and unsuspectingly disposed to lean upon and yield to the counsel and advice of the said counsel, she finally, and for the reasons so named, signed, upon the demand of the said ROOT, the papers so named, without any proper conception or knowledge of what was her position therein, or of what she should or was called upon to do as a means of present relief from the perplexities and embarrassments, and the utterly harrassing disappointments and troubles with which she had and was then literally overwhelmed, she all the while supposing, as by her said counsel fraudulently advised and insisted, that for her it was the last and only resource, and that she had nothing further to hope for from her claims against the estate of her said husband, JOHN H. BALDWIN. When she signed her name to papers as C. F. WOOD, she did so at the request and demand of said ROOT, her counsel, who told her it was necessary, but gave no reasons therefor, she being wholly ignorant of the legal effect of her acts. She alleges it to be untrue that she ever admitted herself not to be the widow of JOHN H. BALDWIN; that the charge made to that effect is false, and whatever papers she may have signed to that effect were so signed by her without a knowledge of their contents. The answer to the complaint in the suit in which the judgment was obtained she never saw, and alleges the signature thereto to be a forgery. She further alleges, in confirmation of the truth of the charges of fraud and collusion practiced against her on the part of her counsel and those acting in concert with him, that she has in her possession and keeping a letter, in the proper handwriting throughout, and signed by the said ROOT, and addressed to counsel for the executers, of which the following is a copy:

LAW OFFICES HENRY A. ROOT, No. 200 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April 8, 1869.

MY DEAR SIR: After my first professional intercourse with you, in the matter of the estate of the late Mr. BALDWIN, I thought it might not be amiss to write you a letter in a friendly way, recounting some of the facts of the case. I do not believe any one but myself could ever have got my client to take any sum less than a fortune which would have yielded her an income equal to that Mr. BALDWIN was accustomed to give her. For weeks I worked with her, and not at all did she say to me she would take the amount she finally received. I never would have advised her to accept any such sum had I not been embarrassed by one circumstance: nearly every important witness whom I approached I found to my chagrin had already been engaged on the other side, though I still had to rely upon the name of Baldwin, which had been hers for years, and under which she had bought and been trusted, and could have been to an unlimited extent; and she and I were both advised by eminent counsel not on any account to take a small settlement. At last I urged it simply on the "bird in the hand" principle, and if my client suffered from my inexperience, it is a consolation to me if I can be ambitious enough to assume that when I have had your experience, my then clients can extricate themselves from litigation, with the good fortune of yours. Very truly yours,

HENRY A. ROOT.

She admits that for a short time, at the solicitation of her alleged husband, she went by her maiden name of WOOD(?), but subsequently refused to do so longer, and thereafter used the name of BALDWIN.

The proceedings are conducted on behalf of the petitioner by P. J. GAGE and P. S. WINTER; and on behalf of the executors and contestants by JOHN F. SUTHERLAND and MORRIS MILLER.

LOCAL POLITICS.

Twenty-first Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The regular meeting of this Association was held last evening at Harmony Hall, corner Third-avenue and One Hundred and Nineteenth-street, Mr. W. H. DECAMP, President, in the chair. A report was presented by Mr. JOSEPH DEWEY, Chairman of a Special Committee, appointed to inquire into a rival organization there has been started in the district, and which claims to be regular. The report stated that the new organization was formed of the members of the old Conservative Party of the district, who were notorious for their past action in creating splits in the party for the purpose of securing patronage, that they were not worthy of the support or sympathy of the Republicans of the district. The reading of the report was followed by a very lengthy discussion on the merits of the report, in the course of which a great deal of personalities were used, a great deal of confusion being the result. A motion was made to refer the report back to the Committee, on the ground that its statements were incorrect, but its adoption was ultimately carried by a large majority, and the meeting adjourned.

Union Republican General Committee.

The new Republican organization met last evening at Apollo Hall, ex-Judge LATHROP in the chair. Sixty-five members were present. The Committee to whom was referred the article to the Constitution proposed by Mr. CUMMINGS, of the Seventeenth District, that no office-holders be eligible to a seat in the Committee, reported adversely to its principle. They referred it back to the Central Committee without recommendation. After several motions and speeches, relevant and irrelevant, Mr. CUMMING'S article was dropped, and, on motion, the Committee adopted their Constitution as a whole. They next proceeded to form a permanent organization and elected, by ballot, Mr. EDGAR KETCHUM as permanent President. The vote stood: KETCHUM, 73; SEDGWICK, 7; PUTNAM, 1.

The following was Mr. CUMMING'S article, and it is to be considered at a subsequent meeting:

Resolved, That no person holding office by appointment, except notaries public, commissioners of deeds and inspectors and canvassers of election, shall be eligible to membership in this Central Committee, or to office in the District Association, or be a member of any nominating convention.

Arrival of New-York Turners from Chicago.

The Turnverein of this City last night at 11 o'clock, received at the Erie Depot, foot of Chambers-street, the Turners who had attended the festival of the North American Turnerbund at Chicago. The returning Turners, on debarking from the ferry-boat, were enthusiastically greeted by their comrades, and then forming a procession of about 300 men and a full band of music, marched to Turner Hall, Orchard-street, where a grand "Commers" concluded the festive reception. Speeches of welcome were made, and the satisfactory results of the Bundesfest discussed. When it is remembered that the New-York Turners gained nearly one-half of the prizes contested for at the "Fest," the pride of their fellow-members in their success appears very well founded. Fatigued with railroad journeying the New-Yorkers turned, immediately on their arrival at Chicago, with admirable vim and an almost miraculous vigor. The Turnvereins, (gymnastic clubs,) aiming as they do at mental as well as bodily development, prominently represent the progressive German-American element, and their organization is of such a nature that it may be entered also by those who do not understand the German language.

THE ODD FELLOWS.

Annual Meeting of the R. W. Grand Lodge of the State of New-York.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows of the State of New-York met yesterday forenoon in Steinway Hall, which was handsomely decorated with the banners of the Order, prominent among which was the splendid banner of Diamond Lodge No. 140, which hung over the platform to the left of the Grand Master's chair. A large delegation of brethren from the country was in attendance, and a number of prominent members of the Order, among them P. G. Sires VEITCH, of Missouri, SANDERS and KENNEDY.

At 9 o'clock A. M. the Grand Master took his seat, and the preliminary proceedings for opening the Grand Lodge were gone through with.

The following grand officers were present: George J. Gardner, M. W. Grand Master; Nicholas L. Pettit, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Daniel Wood, R. W. Grand Warden; Charles V. Clarke, R. W. Grand Secretary; Jacob Russell, R. W. Grand Treasurer; James Terwilliger, R. W. Grand Representative; Cornelius A. Marvin, R. W. Grand Representative; Royal G. Millard, W. Grand Chaplain *pro tem.*; Thomas Pruden, W. Grand Marshal; L. W. Bristol, W. Grand Conductor; Jacob Levi, W. Grand Guardian; Charles Macdonald, W. Grand Herald.

The Grand Marshal and Grand Conductor officially examined the representatives present, after which the Chaplain addressed the Throne of Grace.

The Grand Marshal then formally proclaimed the Grand Lodge opened in ample form.

The Grand Master then announced the following Committee on Elections and Returns: Reps. R. J. Hamilton, of Olive Branch, No. 31; John Gamble, of Warren, No. 34; Geo. F. Beardsley, of Nassau Lodge, No. 39; W. P. Holland, of Ark Lodge, No. 28; Daniel Lamm, of Teutonia Lodge, No. 14; Geo. Marshall, of Harlem Lodge, No. 201; A. W. Blye, of Alphadelphia Lodge, No. 44; Enoch Mann, of Onondaga, No. 79; M. M. Carter, of Golden Rule, No. 77.

Pending the preparation of the candidates for the Grand Lodge degrees, P. G. M. CORNELIUS GLENN asked the Chair as to the meaning of the measure adopted by the Grand Lodge of the United States "to procure from lodges statistical information to ascertain the expenses of the subordinates, to report a basis on which lodges can work and carry out in practice the original intentions of the founders of the Order, so as to enable the Grand Lodge of the United States to assist subordinates in fixing their financial affairs upon such a basis as would insure them freedom from bankruptcy, a healthful lodge and a fulfillment of their obligations."

P. G. Sire KENNEDY replied, that he was present at the late session of the Grand Lodge of United States, and could reply in part. It was a notorious fact that many lodges start under favorable auspices, but from some cause they soon go down. The Grand Lodge of United States was desirous of giving the members of the order such information and advice as might be conducive to the establishment of rates of dues and benefit as might enable them to place their financial status on a sound basis. The desire was shown by the Grand Lodge United States to interfere either with State Grand Lodges or subordinate bodies in fixing the amount of either dues or benefits.

P. G. Sire SANDERS made a similar statement, and the matter was dropped.

A number of P. Gs. were then introduced and instructed in the Grand Lodge degree.

The Committee on Elections, through P. G. HAMILTON, made the following report of the election of Grand Officers for 1869-70:

For Grand Master were cast 1,364 votes, all of which were given to Nicholas L. Pettit, of No. 50.

For Deputy Grand Master were cast 1,363 votes, of which Daniel Wood, of No. 5, received the whole.

For Grand Warden were cast 1,363 votes, of which Edwin S. Ralphs, of No. 64, received 1,037(?) votes; John W. Cole, of No. 27, 404 votes; Charles Vandervoort, of No. 110, 244 votes; John P. Hunt, Jr., of No. 165, 117 votes; L. W. Bristol, of No. 54, 11 votes; H. C. Cline, of No. 150, 29 votes.

For Grand Secretary, 1,367 votes were cast, all of which were given to C. V. Clark, of No. 48.

For Grand Treasurer, 1,364 votes were cast, all of which were given to Jacob Russell, of No. 28.

For Grand Representative to Grand Lodge of the United States, were cast 1,315 votes, of which James Terwilliger, of No. 105, received 975; John Medole, of No. 22, 676; W. C. Gibson, of No. 38, 16; W. Emerson, of No. 124, 27, and Wm. Madden, of No. 33, 115 votes.

The Grand Master then proclaimed the above P. Gs. having received the highest number of votes elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year.

The R. W. Grand Secretary then rendered his report, which showed that in the year, agreeably with authority conferred at the last session, charters were issued at an early date to Southeast Lodge, No. 202, at Brewster Station, Putnam County; Park Lodge, No. 203, at Hyde Park, Dutchess County; Talmud Lodge, No. 204, at Wellsville, Allegany County; Canasawacta Lodge, No. 205, Norwich, Chenango County. During the year the Standing Committee has granted Dispensations to the following Lodges: Olympic, No. 207, District No. 3, New-York; Emmanuel, No. 208, District No. 3, New-York City; Attilla, No. 209, Port Jervis, Orange County; Sparten, No. 210, Cohoes, Albany County, (reinstatement;) King Solomon, No. 211, District No. 4, New-York City; Dunkirk, No. 212, Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, (reinstatement;) Robert Blum, No. 213, District No. 4, New-York City; Beethoven, No. 214, District No. 4, New-York City; Jordan, No. 215, Jordan, Onondaga County, (reinstatement;) Oneostah, No. 216, Pine Woods, Madison County, (reinstatement;) Orleans, No. 217, Medina, Orleans County, (reinstatement;) Cayadutta, No. 218, Johnstown, Fulton County, (reinstatement;) Manoca, No. 219, Waverly, Tioga County, (reinstatement.) Fifty-one Grand Lodge cards were granted.

The receipts of the Grand Secretary were $4,[illegible] 36.

The footings of the semi-annual reports of Lodges for the year ending with March, 1869, are as follows: Initiated, 2,948; admitted by card, 329; reinstated, 271. Total, 3,548. Withdrawn by card, 426; suspended, 1,324; expelled, 31; deaths, 128. Total, 1,931. Showing a net increase of 1,644; add membership reported March, 1868, 16,222; add membership of two lodges making no report in 1868, 84. Total number contributing members, 17,950(?). The fiscal work of the lodges for the same year shows: Amount paid for relief of brothers, $61,341 50; amount paid for relief of widows, $[illegible]; amount paid for burial of dead, $[illegible]; amount paid for education of orphans, $[illegible]. Total relief, $[illegible]. Total revenue, $162,499 14.

Reports from nineteen lodges show that the Degree of Rebekah has been conferred upon the wives of 187 members.

The Grand Treasurer's report showed that the gross receipts were $4,900 34, and the payments $4,489 93, which, with the balance on hand on the 1st of August, 1868, ($1,165 26,) left a balance on the 1st of August, 1869, of $1,584 38.

The Finance Committee reported that it had examined the books of the Grand Secretary and Treasurer, and paid a high compliment to the efficiency of those officers.

A recess was then declared until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Immediately after the opening of the Grand Lodge, the M. W. Grand Master made his annual address, in which he gave a very full account of the Order within the State of New-York. He gave a summary of his decisions, among which the following are of general interest:

A member of a lodge, while discharging his official duties as State Senator at Albany, was taken sick and remained so for several weeks. He was reported to his lodge, and in due time made application for benefits, which application was referred to the Visiting Committee, who reported adversely to granting the relief applied for, on the ground that, being a non-resident, he had not conformed to the requirements of the lodge in giving the proper notification, &c. The case turned upon the point of residence. The decision was that in no legal sense could he be termed a non-resident—his official duties calling him merely temporarily from home, and that under the civil law no change of residence had been effected.

Another decision was given as to the course to be pursued by a suspended or expelled member of another jurisdiction, to gain a membership in this jurisdiction, in cases where the lodge with which the party was formerly connected has ceased to exist. Other States have not a provision in their Constitution similar to one in ours, allowing the Grand Secretary to issue cards to members of extinct lodges under certain conditions; but the G. L. U. S. has given authority to certain officers of the Grand Bodies to issue cards having the same validity as cards issued by an existing subordinate in good standing. Any lodge would, therefore, be authorized to receive these in lieu of those issued by subordinate Lodges.

During the official term, Grand Master GARDNER instituted one lodge, Jordan, No. 215; dedicated and assisted in dedicating two halls; exemplified the unwritten work of the Order before thirty lodges; made thirty-five official visitations; officiated at two installations, viz., in Oneida Lodge, No. 70, and in Onondaga Lodge, No. 79—the first with public and the last with private ceremonies; delivered special addresses on two occasions, viz., on WASHINGTON's birthday, and on the anniversary of the birthday of the Order in this country; delivered either written or extempore addresses on each occasion of visitation; had written and received over 700 communications, and traveled in the discharge of various official duties more than 1,100 miles.

The address of the M. W. Grand Master was, on motion of P. G. M. BARNARD, referred to a Special Committee of three, on which P. G. M. BARNARD, P. G. M. MEDOLE and P. G. M. JOHN H. WHITE were appointed.

The report of the Standing Committee was read. It recited in substance the doings of that body during the year.

On motion of P. G. R. Royal G. MILLARD, it was resolved that the action of the Standing Committee be approved, and the thirteen lodges having received dispensations, be granted full working charters.

The installation of Grand Officers was then proceeded with; P. G. Masters GEORGE SMITH and Dr. GOULD were instructed to examine the G. M. elect and present him for installation.

M. W. G. M. GARDNER then installed M. W. Bro. Rev. NICHOLAS L. PETTIT, of Atlantic Lodge No. 150, in ample form into the office of M. W. Grand Master of the State of New-York, prefacing the installation by a few remarks of encouragement, which were suitably acknowledged by Grand Master PETTIT, who was inducted into the Grand Master's seat, the Grand Lodge giving the grand honors.

The installation of officers was continued in ample form, as follows:

Daniel Wood, of Toronto Lodge No. 5, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Edwin S. Ralphs, of Empire Lodge No. 64, R. W. Grand Warden; Charles V. Clark, of State Rights Lodge No. 48, R. W. Grand Secretary; Jacob Russell, of Ark Lodge No. 28, R. W. Grand Treasurer.

The Grand Master announced the following appointive officers: R. G. Dunbar Houghton, of Wenona Lodge No. 111, W. Grand Chaplain; George F. Beardsley, of Nassau Lodge No. 39, Grand Marshal; John H. Jeffers, of Toronto Lodge No. 5, Grand Conductor; Hy. C. A. Sauer(?), [illegible] Kelland of No. 50, M. M. Carter of No. 77, Edward C. Terry of No. 70, Isaac Tapping, of No. 70.

The following were appointed a Committee on the State of the Order: John A. Kennedy, of No. 11; Wm. Madden, of No. 33; J. P. Solomons, of No. 104; H. W. Karns, of No. 165; H. S. Andrews, of No. 106; Jacob Levy, of No. 163; Jacob M. Hogan, of No. 162; A. G. Vosburgh, of No. 142.

The following District Deputy Grand Masters were appointed for the City of New-York and the adjoining counties: New-York District No. 1, John L. Dessey(?), of Ark Lodge, No. 28; District No. 2, Wm. Ashton, of City Lodge, No. 151; District No. 3, John F. Sara, of Eckford Lodge, No. 72; District No. 4, F. Gorman, of Venus Lodge, No. 120; District No. 5, John Gamble, of Warren Lodge, No. 34; Kings County, No. 1, Geo. F. Miller, of Montauk, No. 114; No. 2, C. W. Rudyard, of Mount Ararat Lodge, No. 144; Westchester County, T. R. Jones, of Mount Vernon Lodge, No. 198.

On motion of Representative JOHN H. WHITE, a committee was appointed to report a plan for the establishment of Rebecca Lodges.

Representatives WHITE, PECK and NEWMAN were appointed such committee.

Invitations were received and accepted to attend festivals to be given by Ocean Lodge No. 116, the German Central Verein of Odd Fellows and a number of members of District No. 4.

It was then resolved to instruct the Finance Committee on the feasibility of having a number of copies of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge printed in the German language.

The Grand Lodge, at 7 o'clock P. M., took a recess to this A. M.

The German Central School Committee.

The German Central School Committee met at Cooper Institute last evening for the purpose of effecting a permanent organization. After the roll of delegates had been called, the names of WILLY WALLACH, MARCUS OTTERBOURG and Dr. HERTZBERG(?) were proposed for President of the Committee. Opposition was expressed to Mr. WALLACH on the ground that he did not reside in the City. On a ballot being taken Mr. WALLACH received a large majority of the votes, and was declared to be duly elected. The Committee shortly after adjourned.

New-Jersey.

In view of the proposed consolidation of Hudson County into one city, Hoboken is to have a mammoth hotel capable of accommodating 1,000 guests, built upon the open space immediately opposite the ferry-house. A test is now being applied to the proposed site, the purpose of which is to ascertain the suitability of the place for the projected building. If the result be satisfactory work will be soon commenced. If it be otherwise, another location will be selected. The building is to be erected under the auspices of the Land Improvement Association of Hoboken.

An accident occurred at about 8 o'clock on Monday evening on the line of the New-Jersey Central Railroad, near the depot at Centreville, which resulted in the death of a middle-aged woman named MARY CONNORS. She was about to cross the track, when she was struck by the locomotive and thrown to the ground. The whole train passed over her body, mangling it fearfully. It is supposed that she was on her way to the house of a friend when the accident occurred, and that she was somewhat under the influence of liquor.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 17—11 A. M.—Consols open at 93⅛ for money and 93 for the account. United States Five-twenty Bonds open at 83½ for the issue of 1862; 81½ for the issue of 1865, old; 81¼ for the issue of 1867. Stocks steady. Erie, 19¾; Illinois, 94¼.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—11 A. M.—COTTON—The market opens active, and the sales of the day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Middling Uplands, 13⅝d.; Middling Orleans, 13¾d.

BREADSTUFFS—California Wheat, 11s. 2d. ₱ cental; Corn, 29s. 6d. ₱ quarter for European.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 75s. ₱ cwt.

NAVAL STORES—The market is firmer.

LONDON, Aug. 17—Calcutta Linseed, 63s. 3d.

LONDON, Aug. 17—1 P. M.—United States Five-twenty Bonds are quoted as follows: 1862, Coupons, 83⅜; 1865, Old, 81⅛; 1867, 81½; Illinois Centrals, 95.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—1 P. M.—TRADE REPORT—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is firmer and better prices are realized.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 31s. ₱ quarter for Canadian. The total receipts of Wheat at this port for the last three days have been 40,000 quarters, of which 32,000 are from the United States.

PROVISIONS—Lard firm at 77s. ₱ cwt.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 17—United States Five-twenty Bonds are heavy.

PARIS, Aug. 17—The Bourse is firm. Rentes 72f. 20c.

HAVRE, Aug. 17—Cotton opens quiet and steady both on the spot and afloat.

LONDON, Aug. 17—4:30 P. M.—Consols close at 93⅛ for money, and 93 for the account. American Securities are quiet and steady; United States Five-twenty Bonds 83⅝ for the issue of 1862; 82⅛ for 1865, old, and 81½ for 1867. Stocks are steady; Erie, 19⅜; Illinois Central, 94¾.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 17—4:30 P. M.—Cotton closed active at 13⅝d. for Middling Uplands, and 13¾d. for Middling Orleans. The sales of the day have reached 15,000 bales, of which 5,000 were taken for export and speculation.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 2d. ₱ cental for California White.

LONDON, Aug. 17—4:30 P. M.—Linseed Oil, £31 17s. ₱ ton. Spirits of Turpentine, 29s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

HAVRE, Aug. 17—The Cotton market closed firm for both on the spot and afloat.

ANTWERP, Aug. 17—Petroleum is quiet, but unchanged.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 17.—FLOUR quiet at $5 75@$7 75 for Spring Extras. WHEAT declining; sales of No. 1 at $1 44½; No. 2 at $1 40, cash; $1 35½@$1 36½ seller August; in the afternoon, No. 1 was firmer at $1 41@$1 41½. CORN in good demand, No. 2, 92c., cash; 91½c. seller month; in the afternoon No. 2 was steady at 90¼c.@91c. OATS active and easier; No. 2, 44½c.@45c. RYE firm at $1 05½. BARLEY in fair demand with buyers at $1 25. HIGHWINES firm; $1 11 bid. PROVISIONS firm and quiet. PORK, $33 50. LARD, 19½c.@19¾c. HAMS, 17½c.@18c. Dry-salted SHOULDERS, 13½c.@14c. CATTLE dull and weak at $3 25@$6 for stockers; $7@$7 25 for good shipping Steers. LIVE HOGS steady and firm at $8 50@$9 25 for Common; $10 12½@$10 25 for Extra Assorted. FREIGHTS less active. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 43,000 bushels Wheat, 128,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 3,300 bushels Rye, 3,300 bushels Barley, 3,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—4,300 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 188,000 bushels Corn, 30,000 bushels Oats, 1,600 bushels Barley, 3,400 Hogs.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 17.—TOBACCO heavy. COTTON—The first bale of the new crop was received here to-day, and sold at 70c.; it was classed Strictly Middling. FLOUR dull; Family Superfine, $5 15@$5 50; Extra, $5 75@$5 75; Double Extra, $6@$6 25; Treble Extra, $6 75@$7; Fancy, $7@$8. WHEAT declined 5c.@8c.; No. 2 Spring, $1 18; Prime to Strictly Prime Red Fall, $1 25@$1 30; Choice to Fancy, $1 35@$1 45; Prime to Choice White, $1 30@$1 40. CORN dull at 92c.@95c. for Yellow, 95c.@97c. for Choice Fancy White. OATS dull and unchanged. BARLEY dull; Spring, $1 12. RYE firm at 95c.@$1. WHISKY firm at $1 17@$1 18. PORK nominally $34@$34 25. Dry-salted Clear Sides, 18c. BACON quiet and active; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 19c. LARD dull. CATTLE steady at $3@$6 50. LIVE HOGS firm at $8@$9 for Light to Heavy. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 38,000 bushels; Corn, 3,300 bushels; Oats, 5,500 bushels; Rye, 1,300 bushels.

BUFFALO, Aug. 17.—RECEIPTS—Wheat, 150,000 bushels; Corn, 70,000 bushels; Flour, 7,000 bbls. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 60,000 bushels; Corn, 14,000 bushels; Flour, 2,000 bbls. FREIGHTS steady at 14c. on Wheat, 12c. on Corn and 8c. on Oats to New-York. FLOUR inactive and nominally unchanged. WHEAT inactive; sales 12,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee Club at $1 45; 5,000 bushels Red Toledo at $1 52. CORN dull; sales 5,000 bushels Choice Western No. 2 at $1 04; car lots at 98c.@$1 02. OATS—New, nominal at 60c.; Old selling in small parcels at 65c. RYE nominal. BARLEY—None here. PORK steady at $34 50 for Heavy Mess. LARD steady at 20c. HIGHWINES scarce and held at $1 13; there was but little demand.

OSWEGO, Aug. 17.—FLOUR steady but unchanged; sales 1,700 bbls. at $7 75@$8 for No. 1 Spring; $8@$8 25 for Amber Winter; $8 50 for White; $9@$9 25 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet and drooping; quotations cannot be given. CORN in fair demand; sales 20,000 bushels No. 2 Illinois at $1 03; 7,200 bushels Illinois No. 2 by sample at $1 05½. CORNMEAL, $2 20 ₱ cwt. MILLFEED steady; Shorts, $21@$22; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $30@$33 ₱ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS—Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c. to New-York; Lumber, $2 50 to the Hudson. LAKE IMPORTS—17,000 bushels Corn, 1,340,000 feet Lumber. CANAL EXPORTS—15,600 bushels Wheat, 2,687,000 feet of Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 17.—FLOUR dull at $6@$6 25. WHEAT unsettled and nominal; Red offered at $1 30@$1 35; White, $1 40. CORN in demand at 93c.@95c., holders asking 95c.; receipts light. OATS dull at 55c.@60c. RYE advancing; sales of No. 1 at $1 05; supply light. TOBACCO in good demand; sales 208 hhds. at $7@$19 50. WHISKY firm at $1 16. PROVISIONS firm and quiet. PORK, $33 50. BULK MEATS, 14c.@18¼c. BACON, 15¼c.@18¾c. for shoulders; 19c.@19¼c. for Sides. HAMS, 20c.@24c. LARD dull; offered at 20c. EXCHANGE advanced. MONEY steady.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 17.—COTTON dull; sales 125 bales Low Middlings, 30c.@30½c.; only about 75 bales on the market; receipts to-day, 26 bales. FLOUR—Superfine, $5 75; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 75. CORN dull; White, $1. OATS dull and lower at 68c.@70c. BRAN, $1 10. HAY lower at $25. PORK held at $35 50. BACON, 17c.@19½c.@20c. HAMS, 24c.@25½c. LARD—Tierce, 20c.@20½c.; Keg, 22c.@23c. SUGAR and MOLASSES unchanged. WHISKY firmer at $1 15@$1 17½. COFFEE unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 149½; New-York Sight, ⅝ premium. GOLD, 134¼.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 17.—BEEF CATTLE—Receipts, 545 head. The supply of live stock is gradually increasing. There is a decline in prices of from 1c. ₱ lb., chiefly on lower grades. Sales of extra at $12 25@$12 75; first quality, at $11 75@$12; second quality, $10@$11; third quality, $7 50@$9 50. SHEEP and LAMBS—Receipts, 9,000 head. Very fine Lambs sold at $3 50 ₱ head, while those of a lower grade were disposed of at a price 50 cents less. Spring Lambs sold at $3@$4 50. VEAL CALVES, $8@$10.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 17.—FLOUR firm; Superfine, $6. WHEAT firmer; Red, $1 20; White, $1 25. CORN unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE and BARLEY unchanged. TOBACCO steady; sales 77 hhds. at $5 10@$18 50. PROVISIONS very firm. Mess PORK, $34 50. BACON—Shoulders, 16¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 19½c.; Clear Sides, 19¾c. LARD, 20½c. for Tierce. HAMS, 22½c.@25c. HIGHWINES firm at $1 08.

TOLEDO, Aug. 17.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT declining; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 55; No. 1 Red, $1 50; No. 2, $1 44. CORN firmer; No. 1, 98c.; No. 2, 95c. OATS declining; No. 1, 63c. RECEIPTS—3,600 bbls. Flour, 125,000 bushels Wheat, 20,000 bushels Corn, 22,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 60,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn.

ALBANY, Aug. 17.—WHEAT firm and steady, with a milling demand; sales 250 bushels No. 2 Amber State at $1 65; 300 bushels No. 1 do., at $1 75; 800 bushels new Dehl, at $1 82. RYE dull and quiet. CORN unchanged; sales 1,300 Western Mixed, in car lots, at $1 16@$1 17. OATS quiet and drooping; Western, 74c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 17.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT dull at $1 50 for No. 1; $1 44½ for No. 2. OATS dull at 55c. for No. 2. CORN steady at 93c. for No. 2. BARLEY nominal. RYE nominal. Grain FREIGHTS nominally unchanged. RECEIPTS—11,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—13,000 bushels Wheat.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—FLOUR quiet at $5 12½@$6. WHEAT inactive; choice shipping nominally $1 75; no inquiry; the receipts of Wheat for the last forty-eight hours have been unusually heavy, amounting to 100,000 sacks. LEGAL TENDERS, 74½.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—The first bale of the new crop of Southern Cotton was received in this city to-day. It was put up at auction, and after a spirited competition bid off at 40c. ₱ lb.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 17.—Cotton slightly advanced. FLOUR steady. WHEAT, $1 10@$1 40. CORN, 95c.@$1. OATS, 55c.@68c. PORK, $35 50. LARD, 20c.@22c. BACON firm; Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 20c.

DETROIT, Aug. 17.—WHEAT declining; Extra White Winter, $1 71; No. 1 White Winter, $1 64; No. 1 Amber, $1 48. CORN, $1 02 for No. 1. OATS quiet at 65c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 17.—Spirits TURPENTINE ½c. lower at 39½c. RESIN steady and quiet at $1 60@$6 50. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR, $2 30.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 17.—COTTON steady; stock light; sales, 50 bales; Middlings, 31½c.; receipts, 13 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 17.—COTTON firmer; sales, 67 bales; receipts, 12 bales; Middling, 30½c.@31c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 17.—COTTON—No market; receipts, 30 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 17.—COTTON—Nothing doing; market quiet; receipts, 4 bales.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 17—8 A. M.

Place.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Portland	[illegible]	Cloudy	[illegible]
Boston	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-York	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Philadelphia	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Wilmington	E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Washington	N. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Fortress Monroe	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Richmond	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Oswego	W.	Clear	[illegible]
Buffalo	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Pittsburg	—	Raining	[illegible]
Chicago	N. W.	Clear	[illegible]
Louisville	N.	Cloudy	[illegible]
New-Orleans	S. E.	Cloudy	[illegible]
Key West	—	Cloudy	[illegible]
Havana	—	—	[illegible]
Augusta, Ga	S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Savannah	S. S. E.	Clear	[illegible]
Charleston	S.	Clear	[illegible]

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Deutschland	Aug. 7	Bremen	New-York

FOR EUROPE.

Java	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Colorado	Aug. 18	New-York	Liverpool
Aleppo	Aug. 19	New-York	Liverpool
Pennsylvania	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool
City of Boston	Aug. 21	New-York	Liverpool
Cambria	Aug. 21	New-York	Glasgow
Lafayette	Aug. 21	New-York	Havre

FOR HAVANA, &c.

Cleopatra	Aug. 17	New-York	Havana
Columbia	Aug. 19	New-York	Havana
Henry Chauncey	Aug. 21	New-York	Aspinwall

Departure of Foreign Mails.

WEDNESDAY.

Mails for Europe, via Liverpool, by the Java, close at the Post Office at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters, on the pier, Jersey City, to 1:30 P. M.

THURSDAY.

Mails for Havana and West Indies, by the Columbia, close at the General Post Office at 2 P. M.

Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the Union, close at 12 M. Supplementary mail for paid letters on the pier, foot of Third-street, Hoboken, to 1:30 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	6 A. M.; 3 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	5 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	6 A. M.; 1:30, 4 P. M.
East, via Newport	6 A. M.
East, New-Haven Way	6 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 A. M.
South, Through	6 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	6 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

AUG. 17—*In steamship Westphalia, for Plymouth, Cherbourg, London and Hamburg.*—Mrs. L. M. Anderson and children, Pedro E. Garcia, wife, children and nurse, Mrs. Sophie Ross(?), Louis Mansson, S. G. Hyde, Miss Fanny Hyde, Miss Alice Worthington, Mrs. C. de Lorme, Mrs. Sarah Peters, Miss Marg. Watts, H. R. Carpenter, lady and children, Fred. Schulenburg and wife, C. D. Leet, A. Walther, Jr., Fr. Beck, Edwin A. Hopkins, Otto Traun, Adolph Bookowitz(?), H. R. Kirschbaum, Gustav W. Seitz, Francis Harders(?), Captain H. Putz, wife and children, Rev. G. Bachmann and family, Herm. Stein, Aug. [illegible], Friedr. Bischoff, W. J. Rawdon, Mrs. Elise Kast, Guilherme Koenig, F. [illegible], Bernardo Greenewold, W. Lenk, and others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 17—*In steamship Scotia, from Liverpool.*—Dr. J. J. Crane, M. Brimmer, lady and servant, W. M. Clarke, Miss Clarke, J. P. McCauley, W. J. Florence and lady, Mr. Dunlop, lady and daughter, J. J. Lovesay(?), Mr. Wentworth, F. L. Wallack, lady, 3 sons, daughter and servant, T. W. Davis, lady and 2 sons, J. S. Cabot and lady, Miss Brown and servant, M. [illegible], Mr. Gregory, R. Lawson, A. Riley, E. Ottenheimer, H. F. Cox, W. Watt, J. E. Ward, Mr. Spittle, C. B. Adams, Miss M. R. Adams, Miss H. A. Adams, F. S. Hughes, Mr. [illegible] and lady, Miss H. Gordon, Mrs. Hayden, J. W. Higgins, R. M. Arnold, F. Pechin(?) and lady, G. P. Adee and lady, Miss E. L. Stevens, Miss H. Stevens, Miss Waller, R. Cumming, G. W. Vail, J. L. Neill, Alex. Milne, R. Nicol, Miss Nicol, J. G. Wells and lady, Van Allen, Mrs. Hodges, J. Lowe, lady and child, G. G. Howland, J. W. Green, J. Hodgson, lady and servant, W. Macdonald and lady, E. Booth, Miss M. Booth, Mrs. Walther, Mrs. W. P. Wright, Mrs. A. G. Phelps, Miss Gibson, J. Pechire(?), Rev. E. C. Denny, W. A. Bell, Mrs. [illegible] and lady, Mrs. Spring and 2 daughters, Mrs. J. B. Wallace, Mrs. H. Keese, Mrs. M. M. Keese, Miss M. Buckner(?), Miss E. Buckner(?), Charles [illegible], Mr. Wimpfheimer, J. Kimball, J. R. Chandler, Captain E. M. Shaw, J. Freeman, G. Connell, M. Breen, W. P. Coleman, Mrs. D. Coleman and daughter, Miss Moxham and brother, Mr. [illegible] and lady, Miss Lloyd, Mrs. S. E. Perkins, Miss Scott, Miss De Charmes, Mrs. Campbell, Miss Campbell, H. Olmsted, F. S. Mills and lady, W. A. Haines and lady, J. W. Lippencott and lady, Miss Lippencott, R. J. Scrivner, A. Smith, R. Redmond, W. Campbell, M. McParlow(?), S. M. Anderson, J. Forrester, B. Schlesinger, H. Alcock, G. W. Stetson, J. Black, C. Black, Mrs. J. R. Mitchell, Miss Roberts, H. N. Palmer, G. Curtis, G. E. Perkins and lady, J. Tracy, J. W. Tracy, H. Perkins, E. Perkins, H. L. Bateman, C. Tracy, J. L. [illegible], lady, 4 children and 2 servants, E. Perkins, A. Taylor, Mr. Massey, W. Massey, Miss Massey, F. Clarke, lady and neice, Mrs. Tracy and daughter, A. J. Dolger and lady, Dr. Bruen, lady and 3 children, Dr. T. B. [illegible], S. A. Wormser, J. S. Angustine and lady, J. R. Mitchell, H. Roberts, Mr. Powell, L. W. Ewart, W. G. Chittick, T. Ball and lady, J. Douglas, Mr. Maddock, G. Harris Lee, R. G. Frost, A. Bower, Mrs. F. J. [illegible], S. Pascual, E. [illegible], Mr. Braswell, Mr. Herst, S. A. Penn, D. Penn, Mrs. Colledge, J. S. Cochrane, W. Marshall, R. Kershaw, Mr. Beach, lady and child, J. Regan, J. M. Lloyd, E. K. Rosenfeld.

AUG. 17—*In steamship Hammonia, from Hamburg.*—H. Stern, wife and child, Caroline Stern and child, [illegible] and 2 children, Caroline [illegible], Sophie Abenheimer, 4 children and servant, Rachel Steiner, 4 children and 2 servants, G. Bradford, Miss Kinsman, Ludwig Kindler, Jula Lentz, Richard Heckscher, Jr., W. G. Krempin, Marie Schröder and 2 children, Ida [illegible], Moses Blumenthal and daughter, Sophie Braunschweig, Carl Bayer, Fr. Lunkenheimer, [illegible] Kaufman, Jula Kaufman, Herm. Mass, Caroline Billig, Sophie Hirsch, Fr. Köhler, Hermann Kirsing and wife, Ernst [illegible], [illegible], Angelica and Gustav Eggers, Elise Gelb, Rudolph [illegible], John Herget and daughter, Philip Herget and wife, Frederick Roeling and 4 children, Julius Hauptman, Winkler and wife, Paul Thieme, Philip and Catharine Heinrich, Sarah Epstein, J. Schmidt, D. [illegible], Anna [illegible], Adam Bach, wife and 2 children, Frederick Hirsch, Aloysius Ortmann, Katchen and Selma [illegible], Agnes Baumgarten, Moritz Kahn, [illegible], T. Kontz, E. J. Adler, Leopold Kayser, Fred. Holtz and wife, Heinrich Ohse and wife, Henry Jordan, H. L. Grove, Charles Prosch and son, H. [illegible], wife and 2 children, Caroline [illegible], Chr. Scholderer, Joseph Katzenberg, Caroline Heinsdorf, Jula. Schroder, Friedr. Engelbach, Heinr. Grimmel, Helene Deuber, Anne Eklund, N. Paulsen, Marie Meinert, F. A. Gross, Lotte Diamant, H. Davis and wife, Reinh. [illegible], Constantine Heintz, Aug. [illegible], J. L. Reynold, Carl Lipp.

AUG. 17—*In steamship City of Boston, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Rankin and two daughters, Mrs. Miles, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Drayton and child, Mr. Hargreaves, W. T. Bickard, John Wallace, Dr. F. J. Dwyer and wife, Mr. Solomon, Mr. Helmsley, Rev. E. C. Mitchell, Mrs. S. Gibson and child, R. T. Wylie, Rev. M. C. Duggan, B. C. Bowen, John Lees, E. W. Pilcher, W. Y. Hinde, Mr. Hubbard, Miss G. McC. Hubbard, R. McCleary, Le Chevalier, C. D. S. de Silva, Captain Jones, wife and daughter, Mr. Scott, Mr. Rogerson, J. C. Bateman, Colonel Buell and wife, Mrs. West, Mrs. A. [illegible] and family, W. H. Cave, J. Cave, G. H. Moffatt, Dr. Vail, R. [illegible], G. W. Rafford, Miss L. Weber, M. [illegible], Mr. Sanguinetti, Mr. Lent, Mrs. A. McGinn, Mr. Ed. Morrison, Mr. Gill, Mr. Maguire, Rev. E. Doyle.

AUG. 17—*In steamship Cleopatra, for Havana.*—O. W. Lopez, M. C. S. [illegible], R. Abel, C. S. [illegible], J. H. Brown, C. [illegible], E. Orozco, E. F. Maloney, A. [illegible], E. Pringle, J. S. Starke, A. Castellanos, A. Culebras, M. [illegible], F. Rivas, F. Ramos.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 5 12 | Sun sets.... 6 54 | Moon sets.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 4 39 | Gov. Island. 5 22 | Hell Gate.. 6 44

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, Aug. 17.

Cleared.

Steamships Westphalia, (N. G.,) Schwensen, Hamburg, Kunhardt & Co.; Niagara, Blakeman, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond, Old Dominion Steamship Co.; Cleopatra, Phillips, Vera Cruz and Havana, F. Alexandre & Sons; Glaucus, Walden, Boston, W. P. Clyde.

Barks Ada Carter, Henry, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Ella Crabtree, Londonderry, Tupper & Beattie; Wm. Van Name, Craig, Marseilles, J. Henry; Gertrude, Loud, Sagua, Stevens & Soule.

Brigs Romaine, (Br.,) Card, Stettin, Peniston & Co.; Osgood, Cassidy, Aspinwall, Panama Railroad Co.

Schr. Arthur, Patterson, Brazos, Woodhouse, Stanbury & Rudd.

Arrived.

Steamship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meier, Hamburg Aug. 4 and Havre 7th, with mdse. and 583 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds with much rain and dense fogs during the passage. [illegible]

Steamship Scotia, (Br.,) Judkins, Liverpool Aug. 7, and Queenstown 8th, with mdse. and passengers to C. G. Francklyn. [illegible]

Steamship Saratoga, Alexander, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Co.

Steamship Tabor(?), Pennington, Palatka, Fla., Aug. 10, and Jacksonville 12th, with 300 head of cattle to Geo. S. Wright.

Ship California, (of Boston,) Adams, [illegible] March 25, with logwood to Peabody, Willis & Co. Had a succession of light winds and calms the first two months; crossed the equator in Pacific April 22, in lon. 115. [illegible] experienced a very heavy westerly gale, during which shipped a heavy sea, which stove bulwarks, &c., and moderate weather off Cape Horn, passing the Cape June 9, 75 ds. out; [illegible] crossed the equator in Atlantic July 12, [illegible] spoke ship Caroline Magnus, hence for San Francisco; at the same time saw ship Melpomene, (Br.,) bound S. Aug. 11, [illegible] spoke schr. Alice Parker, from Belfast, Me., for St. Thomas.

Bark Jonathan Godfrey, (of Boston,) Sears, Yokohama March 25, with teas, silk, &c., to Aaron D. Wild's Sons, of Boston. Experienced a heavy gale and fearful sea in the Kuro Siwa, E. of Japan, during which sprung mainmast and main topsail-yard, split sails, &c.; had light southerly airs and calms from Natuna Island to Anjier; passed Anjier Point May 14; Cape of Good Hope, June 18, and St. Helena July 6; July 14, lat. 6 22 S., lon. 27 48, passed brig Sarah Phillips, (Br.,) bound S.

Bark Juno, (N. G.,) Lindt, Alicante May 25, with wine, fruit, &c., to order. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage; passed Gibraltar June 6, and has been 14 days N. of Hatteras with light variable winds and calms.

Ship Astronomer, (of Liverpool,) Jeffrey, Calcutta via Sandheads April 27, with mdse. to Mackay & Phillips. Experienced strong N. W. gales for 10 ds. off the Cape of Good Hope, and had fine weather the remainder of the passage; passed the Cape of Good Hope June 10; St. Helena July 8, and crossed the equator 17th, in lon. 27.

Ship Shakespeare, (N. G.,) Jorgensen, Hamburg 44 ds., with mdse. and 199 passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Experienced strong westerly gales during first part of passage; had 3 deaths (children) among the passengers; July 12, [illegible] spoke a British bark from Aberdeen for [illegible], but could not ascertain her name.

Bark Kate Smith, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Shaw, Buenos Ayres 51 ds., with hides and wool to order. Crossed the equator July 14, in lon. 37. Had light winds and calms the entire passage, and been 10 ds. north of Hatteras.

Bark Duo Fratelli, (Ital.,) Messina, Palermo June 20, via Gibraltar July 7, with mdse. to Chamberlain, Phelps & Co.—vessel to James Robinson & Co. Has had light winds and fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Balear, (of Nassau,) Benson, Black River, Jam., with logwood and fustic to G. Wessels & Co. Had light winds up to lat. 32, when we encountered a heavy N. E. gale, which lasted 2 ds.

Brig Morning Light, (of New-Haven,) Martin, Salinas, P. R., 12 ds. via New-Haven Aug. 16, with sugar and molasses to I. W. & P. Armstrong.

Brig Mary Grace, (Br.,) Morrison, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lime and lath to Harbert & Co.—vessel to G. F. Peniston & Co.

Brig Orinoco, (of Parrsboro, N. S.,) Roberts, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co.

Brig Geo. E. Prescott, Mills, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Brig Americus, Hand, New-Haven, in ballast.

Brig Kildare, Macomber, of and from Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Umphrey & Co. Is off Sand's Point.

Schr. C. C. Bears, Hodgdon, Philadelphia, for Philadelphia.

Schr. L. A. Bayles, Bayles, Georgetown, D. C., for Dighton.

Schr. Addie P. Avery, Ryan, Georgetown, D. C., for New-London.

Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Ward, Albany, for Bridgeport.

Schr. C. Hadden, Wainwright, Philadelphia, for New-Haven.

Schr. R. P. King, Elliven(?), Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Hannah E. Cleve(?), Pratt, Elizabethport, for Middletown.

Schr. Lady Adams, Evans, Elizabethport, for Baker's Landing.

Schr. Boomer(?), Brinkwater(?), Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. Golden Rule, Snow, Elizabethport, for Plymouth.

Schr. D. O. Foster, Sheffield, Rondout, for Pawtucket.

Schr. M. B. Banks, Sterling, South Amboy, for Salem.

Schr. Mary Potter, Potter, Nantucket, with fish to J. Haley.

Schr. Mary A. Predmore, Hart, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. A. J. Chapman, Way, Cape Sable, N. S., with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. Eagle, Davis, Nantucket, with fish to S. B. Miller.

Schr. A. S. Simpson, Clark, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Port Johnson, for Pawtucket.

Schr. John W. Bell, Hawkins, Port Johnson, for Taunton.

Schr. Star, Crowell, Portland, Me., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Wm. Arthur, Andrews, Portland, Me., with lumber to M. A. Wilder & Sons.

Schr. Roanoke, Barrett, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Sarah Mills, White, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Franklin Bell, Brewster, Beaufort, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores, &c., to Thomas & Holmes.

Schr. Lady of the Lake, (of Demerara,) [illegible], St. Pierre Martinique 22 ds., with sugar to H. [illegible] & Sons.

Schr. Arcularius, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Eagle, Bell, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Juno, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to Pressy & Co.

Schr. Bramhall, Pendleton, Portland, Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Jessie, Hopkins, Millbridge, Me., via Providence.

Schr. Sahwa(?), Kelly, Calais, with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. T. H. Seymour, Smith, Augusta, Me., with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Fountain, Bennett, Fall River.
Schr. Mercer, Wasson, Bridgeport.
Schr. Martha Jane, Mott, Port Jefferson.
Schr. Susan, Mott, Westerly, R. I.
Schr. Willie, Davison, Stony Brook.
Schr. Edward Edwards, Ray, Stony Brook.
Schr. Harris, Gilbert, Connecticut River.
Schr. Sallie, Stevens, Connecticut River.
Schr. Marina, Davis, Greenwich.
Schr. Hope, McGindly, Greenwich.
Schr. Artist, Kinnear, Somerset.
Schr. Geo. Downing, Peck, Northport.
Schr. R. S. Nickerson, Kelly, Boston.
Schr. Orlando Smith, Ferris, Portchester.
Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Oscar C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford.
Schr. Sallie Burton, Palmer, Stamford.
Schr. Mary M. Hamilton, Reed, Norwich.
Schr. Henry, Rogers, Norwalk.
Schr. Charlie, Young, Sag Harbor.
Schr. Bay State, Vaughan, Warren, R. I.
Schr. Deborah Jones, Baker, Dighton.
Schr. Gen. Grant, Winters, Middletown, Conn.
Schr. Isaac Hinckley, Walling, Virginia.
Schr. Woodruff, Sims, Pharo, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. L. P. Pharo, Collins, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Leah Rich, Platter, Philadelphia.
Schr. A. Jennings, Gaskill, Virginia.
Schr. Eva Holmes, Van Cleaf, Virginia.
Schr. R. C. Terry, Birdsall, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. Alice Oakes, Mason, Newburg, for Gardiner.
Schr. Helen, Searle, Rondout, for Apponaug.
Schr. Forest, Bagley, Rondout, for Bangor.
Schr. Abby Gale, Voss, Rondout, for Boston.
Schr. Mary A. Jelison, Rondout, for Fall River.
Schr. Justice, Briggs, Haverstraw, for South Pier.
Schr. Nathan White, Smith, Trenton, for Glen Cove.
Schr. Mary Tice, Tice, Providence, for Rondout.
Schr. Ophir, Webster, Providence.
Schr. Davison, Smith, Providence.
Schr. Thos. Cooper, Sleeper, Providence.
Schr. Daniel Webster, Conery, Providence.
Schr. Amanda, Simmons, Providence.
Schr. Ocean Wave, Phinney, Providence.
Schr. Henry Remsen, Allen, Providence.
Schr. E. L. Higgins, Higgins, Providence.
Schr. Ann S. Salter, Baker, Providence.
Schr. Isaac, Vansant, Pitts, Providence.
Schr. Robert Smith, Mayhew, Portland, Conn.
Schr. [illegible], Hill, Bates(?), Portland, Conn.
Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Young, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Thomas Cahill, Smith, New-Haven.
Schr. L. S. Hatch(?), Hill, Hartford.
Schr. [illegible], Bedford, Hartford, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lavinia Jones, Smith, Pawtucket.
Schr. Harriet Crowley, Pawtucket.
Schr. Henrietta, Higgins, Pawtucket.
Schr. Dr. Powers, Hawkins, New-Haven.
Schr. Wm. S. O'Brien, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Charles, Derring, Taunton.
Schr. Charles Lovering, Trefeather, Taunton.
Schr. Jonas C. Chew, Hathaway, Taunton.
Schr. Ida, Phillips, Taunton.
Schr. Isaac Merritt, Stevens, New-London.
Schr. Wm. E. Bowen, Reynolds, New-London.
Schr. James McGee, Lynch, New-Haven.
Schr. Cynthia Jane, Ball, Bridgeport.
Schr. Leader, Holbrook, Bridgeport.
Schr. G. S. Allison, Crane, Bridgeport.
Schr. John R. McFee, Williams, Norwalk.
Schr. Geo. Twibil, Chase, Norwalk.
Schr. Alfred Hall, Post, Norwalk.
Schr. Jas. H. Deputy, Sturges, Norwalk.

Sailed.

Steamships Westphalia, for Hamburg; Cleopatra, for Vera Cruz; Niagara, for Richmond.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 17.—Arr. bark Rebecca Goddard, from Gottenburg; brig Marshall Dutch, Alexandria.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 17.—Arr. steamer Champion, from New-York; Falcon, from Baltimore.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 17.—Passed in for Baltimore, bark Acadia, from Cardenas; brig R. C. Wright, from Porto Rico.

Passed out, bark Aquidneck, for Rio; bark Nettie, for Bristol, England.

Sld. United States steamer Gettysburg, for Portsmouth, N. H.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 16, A. M.—Arr. brigs Alert(?), (Br.,) New-York for St. John, N. B.; G. F. Geery, Baltimore for Boston; schrs. Mary A. Tyler, Ocean Bird, John Sinsman(?), T. T. Tasker, and John W. Hall, Philadelphia for Boston; Margaret Reinhart, do. for Portsmouth; Kate E. Rich, do. for Salem; Lucy Church, do. for Nantucket; Margaret, Boston for Savannah; Jamestown, do. for Richmond, Va.; Mary A. Holt, do. for Philadelphia; G. B. McFarland, do. for Alexandria; Palos, Windsor, N. S., for do.; Emeline McLain, do. for Richmond; D. H. Everett, Alexandria for Bath; Oliver Jameson, do. for Boston; George Henry, New-Haven for Brooklyn, Me.; C. Matthews, Lunt, Bangor for Newport; Cherub, do. for New-York; More Light, Calais for Port Chester; Lucy, Ellsworth for Philadelphia; William Arthur, Portland for New-York.

Sld. schr. John A. Dix.

Wind—N. E., raining.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 16.—Arr. Catherstone, from Bankok.

Cld. Star of Hope, for Liverpool, with 40,000 sacks of wheat; Lady Ann, 30,000 do.; Albany, for Iquiqui, 12,000 sacks barley; [illegible], for [illegible].

Sld. Penang, for Queenstown; [illegible], for Liverpool.

Miscellaneous.

HOLMES' HOLE, Aug. 16.—The steamtug Wm. Strong attempted (Saturday, 14th inst.,) to tow the schr. Jennie E. Simmons, before reported raised, but the schr. having rolled over and settled so as to touch the bottom, it was found impossible to move her. More casks will be put into her, and another attempt will be made to tow her into Holmes' Hole. Her quarter is above water, and she lies in a dangerous position for passing vessels.

An unknown schooner is ashore on Block Island. The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have contracted to save vessel and cargo, and have dispatched their steamer Rescue and schr. Ida Grant to her assistance.

The Atlantic Submarine Wrecking Company have received news from their steamer Yankee, at Body Island, N. C., at work on the steamship San Jacinto. The ship's cargo is being discharged and sent to Norfolk, Va. The ship is partially full of water, but there is a possibility of saving her if the weather is favorable.

Spoken, &c.

Himalaya—Br. ship, from Calcutta for Marseilles, June 10, lat. 29 25 S., lon. 46 35 E.

Thunderbolt—Br. ship, from Bombay for Liverpool, June 26, lat. 29 12 S., lon. 14 30 E.

New-Brunswick—Br. ship, from Rangoon for Falmouth, July 5, lat. 19 S., lon. 1 30 W.

Lawrence Brown—Ship, from Bassin for Falmouth, July 8, lat. 14 45 S., lon. 6 20 W.

Antelope—Br. bark, from London for Cochin, July 16, lat. 3 45 S., lon. 22 46.

Dundonald—Br. ship, from London for Shanghae, July 17, lat. 10 S., lon. 25 30.

Charger—Ship, hence for San Francisco, Aug. 1, lat. 2 N., lon. 40 50.

John Davis—Br. ship, from Pensacola for Liverpool, 14 ds. out, Aug. 12, off Carysfort Light. By United States flagship Albany, who also reported falling in with the brig Osprey, (of St. John, N. B.,) on the 14th, from Havana for Portland, in want of medicine, and supplied her.

Mary Ann—bark, from Sunderland for Savannah, Aug. 11, lat. 40 53, lon. 69 42.—(By pilot-boat Andrew Leggett, No. 4.)

Annie Batchelder—bark, from Newport, Eng., for Philadelphia, Aug. 11, lat. 40 40, lon. 69 22.—(By pilot-boat Andrew Leggett, No. 4.)

Malwine Degner—N. G. bark, from London for Philadelphia, Aug. 11, lat. 40 50, lon. 69 30.—(By pilot-boat Andrew Leggett, No. 4.)

Behrend—N. G. bark, from Fall River for Deboy Island, Aug. 11, lat. 40 50, lon. 69 22.—(By pilot-boat Andrew Leggett, No. 4.)

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 17.—The steamship City of Washington, Captain Jones, from New-York Aug. 7, arrived at this port at 1:30 P. M. to-day, enroute to Liverpool.

BREST, Aug. 17.—The steamship Ville de Paris, of the General Transatlantic Line, which sailed from New-York on Saturday, Aug. 7, arrived at this port yesterday.

TURIN, Aug. 17.—The United States steam frigate Franklin has arrived at this port.

Returned.

DR. SHERMAN

Respectfully notifies the great number of ruptured patients who have called at his office during his absence from the City, anxious to secure his assistance and experience in the application of his popular

RUPTURE

CURATIVES,

That he has returned, and will be daily at his office, No. 697 Broadway, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M., for their accommodation, as well as other persons who may wish to consult him with the view of a radical cure, his method being the only reliable one unattended with inconvenience and the irksome pressure and injury resulting from the use of trusses generally.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September contains the portraits and biographies of John Rogers, of the "Rogers Groups;" Joseph A. Wright, Ex-Governor of Indiana; Von Baer, the Russian Naturalist; Vinnie Ream, the Washington Sculptress; Heads large and small; Personal Beauty; Apoplexy, or Sudden Death; The Rhinoceros; Controversy, its Uses and Abuses; Life Saving; True Relation of the Sexes; A Visit to the Ape men, by Carl Vogt; Presentiments. Price 30 cents, or $3 a year. Newsmen have it. S. R. WELLS, Publisher, No. 389 Broadway, New-York.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

CUTTER WANTED IN A SHOE FACTORY. Apply at S. LEVY'S, No. [illegible] Division-st.